

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

HOW TO MAKE HOME-MADE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, AND HOW TO IMPROVE IT.

We have now in operation a dozen or more manufactories of super-phosphate of lime, improved super-phosphate, &c., &c., (all "A No. 1," No. 2 not having yet appeared;) and we believe some dozen or more new factories are soon to be started. Indeed, we shall not be surprised, if in one year we find in the outskirts of every city and village in the country, containing five thousand inhabitants, a dingy-looking building, surrounded by sundry hogsheds, square boxes, with a glass handle on one side, and an ominous looking pile, apparently brought from Ezekiel's valley of dry bones, while a large lettered sign-board tells us, that here is manufactured "Improved Super-phosphate of Lime, No. 1, made after the most approved methods, and under the especial direction of some Prof., M.D., A.M., Ph.D., &c., &c."

Now this promises well in one thing, viz. that there is a prospect of returning to the soil the millions of bones that have been removed from it for many years gone-by, and which have since lain useless in hollows, ditches, and fence corners without number. But there is also a serious drawback. All these establishments are started to "make money," and we fear that after paying the expenses of the buildings, with their half score of operators, and allowing the wide margin set down for net profits by the proprietors, it will be "paying too dear for the whistle."

The energy, enterprise, and interest of a few individuals have, within two years past, created an immense demand for this article, and we doubt not they are lining their own pockets, to which we by no means object. But originating in England, the "sole manufacture" of super-phosphate is not limited by letters patent, and there is nothing to prevent a host of Yankees from stepping in to share the profit.

Now we are not disposed to depreciate the value of this new fertilizer, on the contrary, we believe that in many cases—not all—farmers will find it greatly to their advantage to use super-phosphate of lime, if they can get a reliable article, honestly made, and sold at a reasonable price. Here lies one great difficulty. The host of competitors, on account of competition in price, lack of materials, and want of honesty, will doubtless soon, if it is not already done, depreciate the value of an article, so easy to be adulterated without detection.

Our simple object now is, to teach "every man to be his own doctor," in other words, to show every man who reads this, how he may cheaply and economically make a reliable home-

made super-phosphate. We here speak entirely from our own experience.

To make Super-phosphate of Lime.—Some bones, some oil of vitriol, (sulphuric acid,) and some wood-hooped barrels, or half-barrels, or half-hogsheds, are all the apparatus needed. Bones are every where to be found. Offer some of the idle boys in your neighborhood five to ten cents a bushel for hunting them up, and you will soon cry, enough for the present! Join two or three of your neighbors and send to the nearest large town, and get a few carboys of sulphuric acid. These carboys hold from 120 to 180 lbs., and by stipulating to return the carboys, you can generally get the acid for two to three cents a pound. For casks, take old musty meat barrels, or tight molasses hogsheds, sawn in two in the middle. The half-barrels, or half-hogsheds, are most convenient for use. For operations on a small scale one or two will be sufficient.

Put into the barrel a quantity of water, and pour in some acid. The acid should be added in small portions at a time, and the mixture be allowed to cool before more is added, as great heat is produced by mixing the acid and water. You want about two and a half quarts of water for one quart of acid; strict accuracy, however, is not necessary. Use a pitcher, or other earthen vessel, for measuring the acid and water. Having put the water and acid into the barrel, you may now put in as many bones as you can punch down into the liquid, which should first be crushed tolerably fine. As the bones settle from time to time put in more. Let this stand from six to twelve weeks, stirring it up well with a stick every two or three days if convenient, and you will have a liquid super-phosphate of lime as good as can be made. When you wish to apply it to the land, pour out the liquid, leaving the undissolved bones still in the barrel, and mix the liquid with some unleached ashes, say two quarts of ashes to a gallon of the liquid; and then mix the whole thoroughly with a large quantity of dry muck, charcoal dust, well rotted dry manure, or even with any dry soil, and it is ready to be sown upon the field broad-cast, or put in hills or drills with the seed. If put in direct contact with the seed, be sure to have it first well-mixed with a large quantity of muck or other substance, say two or three gallons to a cartload. The mixing can be done with a shovel on a floor or even on the ground.

To make Improved Super-phosphate.—Make the super-phosphate just as above described, and instead of the ashes, or in addition to them, add a greater or less quantity of urine, or the liquid from the manure heap, and then dry with muck as before. The more urine or manure drainings you add, the more improved, or the richer in ammonia, will be your preparation.

The above process is very simple, though we have used a good many words in describing all

the particulars; and with little trouble you can make fifty dollars worth of first-rate super-phosphate, or improved super-phosphate.

Caution.—In handling oil of vitriol, be careful to have none get upon your hands, face, or clothes. This caution is especially necessary in pouring the acid from the carboy, and in dropping the bones into the barrel. It is well to always keep at hand a pail of water, and should any fly upon your person, or clothes, immediately remove it by a free use of water. Should valuable garments be colored by the acid, the color can generally be removed, by at once washing the spot with some saleratus dissolved in water.

The above operations can be carried on in the open air quite as well as under cover, and by standing on the windward side of the tub any unpleasant fumes will be avoided. A board should be placed over the tub to keep out water during rain.

After pouring out the liquid super-phosphate from the barrel, you can add more water, acid, and bones, and let the process go on anew. The article is just as good, or even better, after it has stood one or five years. Should the hoops chance to burst off from your cask or barrel at any time, pour the liquid into another vessel, or set it upon the top of another, and let it through by punching out the bottom.

BREEDING OF TROTTING AND DRAFT HORSES.

[We have translated the following article for the purpose of showing our readers how much attention is paid to blood, or in other words, pedigree, in France and other countries, where animals are bred scientifically. To make a cross merely for a change is bad in the extreme; there must be scientific reasons for all that any one may attempt to do in this line; and a part of this science is embraced in a knowledge of what not only an animal now is, and its peculiar fitness for the purpose desired, but what its progenitors have been for a long time back; in other words what is its pedigree. The article was written by M. EUGENE GAYOT, formerly one of the directors in one of the French government studs.]

Translated from the Journal d'Agriculture Pratique.

The question treated of in this article was proposed by M. BAUDEMONT, in his able report before the Central Agricultural Society in France, at its northern meeting at Valenciennes. The learned professor has clearly established the three following points:

The necessity of changing the character of large breeds, by producing from less clumsy horses, animals lighter, yet equally strong; faster and answering more fully the new wants of the age. Practical experiments are required in order to insure success.

The difficulty, if not impossibility of arriving at the desired end, by the use of stallions

produced from various crossings, which are so recent as not to be reliable, and unfitted to act efficiently on established breeds.

This interesting study, becoming more attractive the farther we proceed, gives rise to two new trains of ideas; and circumstances which have divided popular opinion for some years, not only with regard to the horse, but also with respect to the improved breeding of other domestic animals. Must we cross native breeds? Should we keep up a judicious and continued selection? These are the chief points of the inquiry.

In the case of the horse, and speaking only of trotting and draft animals, M. BAUDEMENT is in favor of the latter system. He has so fully shown the advantages connected with it, and with a deep and special knowledge of the facts, such as he possesses, it seems difficult to avoid concurring with him to the exclusion of all other arguments, in favor of the method of improving breeds by themselves. Looking at the subject more closely, on resting the facts on their true ground, and calculating from acquired experience, we arrive at a different conclusion. The question should be placed in a very distinct form, and in clear and explicit terms.

M. BAUDEMENT is perfectly correct when he rejects the stallions of mixed blood, mixed breeds of all sorts, accidental animals, and individuals from all parts, of uncertain origin. Nothing, for instance, can justify the simultaneous use of the various mixed breeds, raised but yesterday, selected from a strange confusion, and more or less injured by crossing; which they pretend to make use of with advantage, in changing the dull and heavy horse into one lighter, a better traveller, more energetic, more hardy, more capable in every respect. The tower of Babel does not furnish such a specimen of confusion. Unthinking practice may commit such faults, but when she works in this way she acts on her own suggestions, and follows the directions of no one. No person has ever taught or conceived of such matches, or crossings; there is neither system nor method in them; nothing but profound ignorance, a borrowed and contemptible idea, which leads by the shortest, but unfortunately the most certain path, to the deterioration of the longest and best established breeds. M. BAUDEMENT is correct, for it is not in this way that a breed can be fixed; it is by such means that it may be degenerated and destroyed. Between such means and an intelligent selection, there can be no reason for hesitation or uncertainty as to a choice.

But cannot the introduction of new blood into the veins of a race, a change in which is now imperatively called for, take place in an intelligent and reasonable way? Has not true science useful precepts, profitable lessons, direct and well-known routes which shorten distance, and conduct with safety to the desired harbor? When wants are pressing, a well considered and continued selection may be unsuitable; then the demands of perfection make it a necessity to use despatch. There is at times disadvantage and danger in delay, even with the best object in view.

The English, says M. BAUDEMENT, have not added energy and speed to size and strength in the Clydesdale and Suffolk breed, by means of their fine hunters. They have effected it by an extensive choice of the producers from the same breeds, and by preparing the dams by pre-

liminary crosses with allied ones. M. BAUDEMENT is correct; it is not a relation to large breeds that we want, and which is in reality required for production. If we wish to surpass horses like those of the Clyde and Suffolk, the type which we should fix and establish, is the Norfolk, which presents speed and strength with energy of temper, as well as shape and weight in the greatest perfection. The Norfolk trotters are the types for a general model. They labor actively, long, and powerfully. As a useful and valuable breed at the present time, it is the most perfect. Their capacity is unlimited, with a noble form, enduring and firm to the fullest extent. The English have only accomplished this, by the aid of pure blood; the greatest value of which is precisely the possibility it affords of producing horses for special uses, which it has not effected yet, and does not know how to. But crossing is of no account in their mode of proceeding. This term spoils all our attempts at improvement; it is so grossly misunderstood, that we wish we could efface it from the vocabulary, and forbid its use. "Some persons imagine," says M. BAUDEMENT, "that the capacity of the horse for a certain purpose, increases in proportion to the quantity of blood he receives, and forget that there is really only the difficulty of raising him, that is to say, the cost of breeding, which increases in proportion." Nothing is more correct than this observation. Such is the effect of crossing.

This is not the case with a proper and well-managed mixture; from a judicious alternation between the products more or less nearly allied, of the full blooded stallion and native mare, combined with an economical mixture of pure blood, and the change being calculated by the actual influence of the latter. Different proportions are then obtained, measured with skill, according to our wants and the graduated relationship, the proper mixture of advantages or properties of blood, and the equally essential qualities or advantages of form. Products are then obtained of great value, and of extensive practical utility; for thus we concentrate on a good foundation, well proportioned energies, well tempered and united, not relying on the quantity of altered blood, but in the proper proportion known to be requisite, between blood and body, the proportion of the quantity attended to, which is absolutely necessary to a horse intended for a certain purpose, and his profitable application to such and such labor. What increases is not the cost of breeding on account of the difficulty of raising, but the intrinsic value and real effective utility.

Between M. BAUDEMENT and ourselves it may be seen there is no difference of opinion; like him we reject the uninterrupted crossing; the continual use of pure blood as a means of adapting our large breeds to the wants of the age; like him we condemn the use of mongrels of all kinds in pretended improvements, which deteriorate and destroy without compensation; like him we accord all the influence to a well arranged selection of animals, but we think this last means too slow, insufficient, and pointing out a well marked course shorter and no less certain. The principle and purpose of *mixture* are different from the principles and aim of *crossing*. We are induced in *La France Chevaline*, volume 1st, 3d, and 4th, second part, to touch upon the distinction, and to place in the double points of view of speculation and practice, the rules to be followed in all attempts at improving

our large breeds. We have stated how it must be conducted in Brittany, Perche, Boulogne, Franche-Compté, and the other localities where the draft horse could by degrees be changed to a trot and draft horse. The theory is no longer a vague one; it rests on such certain and numerous facts, that in future the principle of *mixing* in horses has nothing to fear, it proceeds with certainty towards its aim, for its results deceive no expectations, and occasion no loss.

EUGENE GAYOT.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A POT-ROSE.

THE following minute and graphic account of the treatment of a pot-rose will prove interesting to such of our readers as have had a little experience in that line. Roses with us, however, flourish, and are propagated, with much less attention and care than was bestowed on the one in question. The atmosphere and climate of Britain, where it was brought up, are much less congenial than ours to this family, so that a little allowance must be made for this difference, in perusing the article.

PROPAGATION—EARLY GROWTH—CHANGE OF HABITATION.

A WRITER of no mean authority has said, that whenever an individual speaks of himself, we should listen with attention, as we may almost invariably gather from his remarks an insight into his character and nature. It is because I believe in this opinion, that I am about to relate my own history; and if by withdrawing the veil, the public, by knowing more of my nature, should think less favorably of me, I shall at least have the satisfaction of having dissipated the false reverence upheld only by seclusion, and my associates may be gainers by the light thus thrown around my path.

Much that occurred in the few first weeks of my existence is of course not very vividly before me; and lest I should mislead the public, it is perhaps better that such should be passed over in silence. I, however, distinctly remember existing as a short branch, terminated by a flower-bud, in company with other branches, on what is termed the parent tree; and although deriving sustenance from the same root and through the same stem, I had a certain sense of my own independence—of my capability of becoming a separate individual, and being in after-times the main stem whence should arise branches like myself. As I heard one and another bestow a passing word of praise on the freshness, beauty, or fragrance of my flower, but reserve the *comble de gloire* for the plant on which I grew, I longed for the time when my master, who was a nurseryman, should see fit to detach me from my parent, and place me in the state of a cutting, to begin life entirely on my own account.

Accordingly one morning, just as my flower had dropt, I heard with joy, as he gently pressed me between his finger and thumb, that I was "ripe enough," to use his own words, and that on the morrow I was to become a cutting. As the preparation for the coming event was made beneath my own eyes, I shall relate as briefly as possible the bare facts, not troubling the reader with my hopes, fears, and aspirations, as they may be more easily imagined than described. First of all was brought into the house about a peck of pure yellow loam, chopped fine, but not sifted; it appeared to have been the top-spit of an old pasture, cut and laid up to dry and air some months previously; the next material was about half a peck of decayed leaves, technically called leaf-mould, and next about a quarter of a peck of white sand. These materials were laid on a flat board and thoroughly mixed together, by turning them frequently with a small spade, and then pronounced ready for use. I now saw a quantity of pots brought in, of the size called large sixties, and a boy followed with some broken pots

under his arm, some brickbats, and a hammer. He began breaking the pots into pieces nearly the size of the bottom of the pot, and put one piece the concave side downwards over the hole of each pot; he then broke the bricks into pieces about the size of a nut, put a handful over each piece of crock, and filled the pots with the soil previously prepared, pressing it down rather firmly, and striking it off level with the top of the pot with his hand. I now made a pretty shrewd guess that into one of these pots I was to go; and with an exulting heart (ah! I little knew then what I had to go through before attaining that separate and independent existence I so much longed for) I saw my master approach with a little white-handled knife in his hand, and before I scarcely knew it, I was severed from the stem. After the *débris* of my flower was cut off, there remained two leaves; the upper one was left intact, and the lower removed; the stem was then cut straight, just below where the bottom leaf joined it, and I was a cutting "made."

I was now inserted, in company with three others, in one of the pots previously described. A hole was made at the side of the pot with a dibble, about the size of an ordinary cedar pencil, and the lower two-thirds of my height were placed firmly under the soil. The pot was then removed to a frame, with a gentle bottom-heat, and plunged to the rim in sawdust. For the first few days I suffered greatly, owing to my old sources of nourishment being cut off, and having as yet no power of appropriating the new ones at my disposal. I am sure if my master had not exercised the greatest care and watchfulness over me, I must have died; and I resolved if I recovered, to show my gratitude, by throwing blossoms and odors around his dwelling all my life. He kept a tank of warm-water flowing beneath me night and day, by which means not only was the soil in which I was placed made warm and comfortable, but a moisture rose and adhered to the under side of my leaf, which proved peculiarly refreshing. Whenever the sun burst upon me, threatening to exhaust me of my juice, he ran with a mat to afford me shade; and he further refreshed me morning and evening with a dew-like shower, thrown through a fine-rosed syringe. In about eight days the juices exuding from the top and bottom of my stem had formed a *callous*; and a few days later white porous roots began to form, with sponge-like points, that sucked up the moisture from the soil, and I felt my almost exhausted strength rapidly recruiting. My master now allowed a little sun to fall on my leaf in the morning, and admitted a little air into the frame in which I had been closely shut for a fortnight. By this treatment my strength became so great, and my roots spread so rapidly, that the eye in the axil of my leaf began to grow, and I was shaken out of the cutting-pot and placed in a pot of the same size by myself, in a soil something similar, but with decayed manure instead of leaf-mould, and about one-fourth the quantity of sand. I was here separated from my companions, one of whom had died a cutting, not having been sufficiently ripe when taken; one had not yet rooted, having been too ripe; and the fourth was placed in a separate pot, like myself. I was now carried back to a frame with bottom-heat, syringed with water morning and evening, and shaded from the sun as before. For the first two or three days very little air was admitted; but after that time more and more was given every day, the shade was made lighter by degrees, till at last the frame was entirely removed, and I was exposed to the sun and air night and day. It was now July, and the growing season was before me; my first anxiety was to show my gratitude to my master, and being of the kind called "autumnal" by the third week of September I produced three, not over-large, but finely-shaped and highly-colored flowers.

As the nursery in which I grew was much visited by lovers of flowers, I heard many high encomiums passed on me; and one evening I was purchased by a quaker, a piece of white paper was tied round my pot, and I was placed inside his carriage; and I, who before had only

lived, now lived and moved I knew not whither. It was gratifying to me to see how my new master gazed on me, handled me, and inhaled my attar breath, regarding me, as I thought, with more than usual interest, because he considered my destiny altogether changed in his hands. For my part, I resolved to do my best to please him, as I had done my former master. Soon the carriage stopped; I was handed out, passed through the hall and drawing-room, admired by the servants and ladies, and placed by my master in the conservatory. I had not been long here before I saw a red-faced, happy-looking man, without a coat, and with a blue apron, coming towards me with a watering-pot; this, as I afterwards learned, was JOHN the gardener, of whom I shall have more to say by-and-by. My master met him close by me; and a conversation immediately ensued, ending by JOHN expressing himself highly pleased, but wishing I had been a "wee bit bigger." When I had shed my flowers, I was taken out of doors; and a frosty night having denuded my branches of their leaves, I was removed to a dry cold pit for winter quarters.—WILLIAM PAUL, in *Turner's Florist*.

(To be continued.)

AGRICULTURAL TOUR IN GERMANY.—NO. 8.

BY COUNT DE GOURCY.

Translated for the American Agriculturist from the Journal d'Agriculture Pratique.

I SET out early from STUTTGARD by the railroad recently finished between that city and Friedrichshafen on lake Constance, passing Ulm and Biberach. The road at first leads through the charming valley of Necker, and leaves it near Geislingen, and opens into the chain of mountains which separates this valley from that of the Danube. The descent on this road is considerable at first, and increases, which makes it necessary to employ a very powerful locomotive. On reaching the plain, we enter a fine region with good calcareous soil, where there are no plantations to be seen. Cultivation is very inferior here to the valley just left. The immense fortifications of Ulm, still unfinished, show themselves at a distance on the bank of the Danube, where this strong place occupies the extreme frontier of Bavaria and Württemberg. Beyond this the country is flat and peaty. It wants to be drained and marled; the latter operation could be easily managed, as the banks which overhang the Danube are composed of marl, at least in a great measure. We leave this backward country a little before arriving at Biberach, where good land and good cultivation are again met with.

From Biberach I took a trip to Ochsenhausen. A portion of the immense buildings of an ancient convent has been transformed into a farm-school, of which M. HORN, who has the title of "Councillor of Agriculture," is the director and farmer. The farm comprises about 250 acres of good land and 75 acres of meadow, on a peaty bottom, formerly marshy. M. HORN first drained and afterwards irrigated it; since that time he has been enabled to dispose of a large quantity of good hay. His land is nearly 2000 feet above sea level. The climate of the locality is too cold and moist for the production of large crops of wheat. He confines himself to the cultivation of spelt, which succeeds well, it produces about 25 bushels per acre threshed.

M. HORN has six cows or heifers, of a breed allied to that of the Schwitz Canton, but not so strong, and of a purer color. This breed comes from a district called Algau, and is called the Algauer breed. They are said to be good milkers; some newly calved give twenty-four quarts; their

average is from twelve to fourteen quarts daily. The work is performed by twelve oxen, and two working mares; two foals and twelve hogs complete the stock. Except the working animals, the others young or old, never leave the stable, save to drink and exercise in the yard. The oxen are fed with hay in summer, as well as winter. The remainder of the black cattle are fed in winter with the second crop of hay, with a small feed of roots, and in summer with green clover. The clover in this Canton is dried on a firm post, driven into the ground with a mallet, so as to prevent the wind from overturning it. Rails at right angles, one attached to the other, cross this pole and serve to support the clover. Each post will support as much fresh material as will produce one hundred and twenty pounds of dry clover. M. HORN pays two and a half dollars rent per acre. His school admits ten young men. They must be seventeen years old at least, at the time of entering; these perform all the farm labor; they are accommodated with board, lodging and washing, but receive no pay. They engage to remain three years at Ochsenhausen. A professor of practical agriculture, and a teacher of ability, are furnished by the government. M. HORN is obliged to purchase his fuel. Beech wood costs double as much as pine.

HUMBUGS.

SILVERING POWDERS.—We deem it no less a duty than a benefit to our readers, to occasionally notice some of the worthless articles that are daily palmed off upon the unsuspecting. Were these articles simply worthless, we should think it less important to notice them; for purchased experience is often the most useful kind, but many of these spurious articles are worse than useless; they are of positive and lasting injury.

We have recently seen several peddlers retailing a silvering powder, which is "warranted to brighten up all sorts of metal and give them a lasting silver polish." This article, under whatever name sold, is essentially composed of mercury (quicksilver) and fine clay, chalk, emery, &c. A "silvering fluid," so called, is also sold, which is simply a little mercury dissolved in nitric acid (*aqua fortis*). When rubbed upon any metal the quicksilver is deposited upon the surface, and gives a bright, silvery lustre; but this is not permanent. Heat will readily evaporate or drive it off; the coating also quickly tarnishes, and what is far worse, quicksilver has the power of penetrating most metals and rendering them brittle. A piece of silver immersed in quicksilver will soon become brittle, and entirely lose the valuable properties of silver. The same effect is produced upon other metals. Any of these silver polishing-powders or liquids will act in the same way upon the surface.

We believe there is no compound which will give a good and lasting coating of silver, without the aid of the galvanic battery or of skilful heating. We are quite certain that none of the common dry powders or the liquids will do it, but that on the contrary they are positively injurious.

DUPLICATE WRITING PAPERS.—Ingenious peddlers are hawking about the country a kind of colored paper, which answers well to take impressions of plants, leaves, &c., but every specimen we have examined is entirely deficient in one leading recommendation claimed for it,

viz., that linen or any kind of cloth can be permanently marked by it. We believe *indelible* inks cannot be kept in papers in any form. If you want these papers to take impressions of leaves of plants, then buy them for a quarter; but our word for it they are useless for marking linen to be washed, or for writing double letters. Skilful and practised pedlers make them appear very fine, but nine out of ten quarters paid for them, is so much money thrown away, as few put them to the only use they are good for—that of copying leaves.

For the American Agriculturist.

**PATAGONIAN AND PERUVIAN GUANO,
DEEP PLOUGHING, &c.**

BEING unable, last spring, to get Peruvian Guano for some corn ground, for which I had not manure, I was induced to try the Patagonian. By the way, I may here say, that I always put my manure out upon my corn in the spring, considering this more profitable than to let it lie in the yard wasting its strength during the long summer. I sowed about 400 lbs. of the Patagonian Guano to the acre, and harrowed it in, side by side with the manured part. I should mention, however, that the part where the guano went was a hill side, that was enough steeper than a house roof, still the soil was good, and was not, this year, much affected by drouth. Well, the contrast in the growth of the corn from its first start to the period of earing, between the manure and the guano, was not at all favorable to the latter. I shall not have more than half as much corn to the acre where I put on guano, as where I manured. Allow a loss of one-fourth for the unfavorable situation of the ground where the guano was sown, which would be a just deduction, and there would still be a loss of a fourth of the crop by the different action of the two manures. Indeed I do not know that the guano was the least benefit to me. In sowing it, my man was not careful in casting it close to the manure, yet, at no place could I see any difference in the corn, but where the manure was used the difference was distinctly marked. That I could see, but there was a something about my corn-field, and one owned by a neighbor friend of mine, that I could not account for, and cannot yet.

Our fields joined, the natural character of the land was the same, but mine, I thought, and my neighbor admitted, was the richest soil, and the best improved. I manured mine as stated above, and he put nothing at all on his, I plowed mine deep, with two sturdy yoke of oxen, with a Michigan double plow—in my opinion the best plow in the universe for sod—he plowed his with two old horses and a Wiley plow, which never could, can, or will, plow deep. I planted with E. I. DICKER's patent drill, as did he also, and only three days later. "Well, I had by far the best corn," you will say. I did *expect* to have, undoubtedly. Indeed, I looked for stronger and better stalks, and larger and more plentiful ears, with as much certainty as I did for the alternation of day and night, or for the advent of June-bugs and harvest; but, alas! true it is, that the "best laid schemes o' mice and men gang oft astray." I could sit on the dividing fence and plainly see the difference between his yellowish earth and my darker, richer-looking loam, but no particle of difference could I at any time see in the growth of the corn. Inch for inch it grew with mine. How it will measure, whether he will produce me ear for ear, remains to be seen. I will inform your readers about that when I measure it.

Now, Mr. Editor, if there is any one thing you keep telling us farmers to do, more than another, it is to "plow deep." That is a sort of standing heading you keep up, like the name you have upon your paper, and the next thing you say, is "pile on the manure." Well, I did both, and yet if you had come down here a month ago, and gone through my field, and then over my fence into the field of my neighbor aforesaid, who did neither of the two things you insist upon,

and who does not take any agricultural paper, or even borrow one from somebody that does, you would have found corn that *looked* as well as mine. How is it? Is skimming the ground as good as stirring up its foundation, and is manure useless?

Well, I have more to say about Patagonian Guano. Another neighbor of mine made a fairer test of its value than I, his field being level. It contained about 25 acres. Part of this he manured. On part of this he sowed guano in addition to manure; on another part he sowed guano alone, 300 lbs. to the acre, and on another part he sowed Chappell's Fertilizer, the same quantity as the guano to the acre, and another part was left without any thing. Now for the result; the part sown with the fertilizer was the best of all. The part with the manure and guano was next, though there was but little difference between that and the part that had manure, and which was the next best. The part with guano was rather better than the part that had nothing. The owner thinks he will have six or eight bushels more from it, than where he had none. This result shows that for corn—with us at least—Patagonian Guano is of but little value. The Peruvian, on the contrary, has always fully satisfied the expectations of those using it. But, for corn, I believe I would as soon have "Chappell's Fertilizer." It is manufactured in Baltimore, but I suppose the kindred stuff made in your city is about as good. It gave me last year seventy-six bushels of corn on one field, on another one ninety, while on a lot covered with manure I had one hundred and eight. I have two other fields in corn this year, beside the one alluded to above, one covered with manure and one with the "Fertilizer." When they are husked I will write you how they measure. For wheat, the fertilizer did not answer with me on one trial. On a field of wheat I have sown this fall, I have manure on part, ground bones, twenty bushels to the acre on part, and fifteen bushels per acre on part, and six hundred lbs. "Fertilizer" on part. When harvest comes round, if I am here to see it, I will tell you which was best. D. D. D.

Mount Vernon, Ches. Co., Pa.

Patagonian Guano is not near so rich in fertilizing matters as Peruvian Guano, as good results cannot therefore be expected from it. We know nothing of the particular fertilizer alluded to above. We avoid recommending any particular manufacture of artificial fertilizers till we become well acquainted with them. There are so many manufacturers, so many different qualities of these, so much difference in the quality of articles from the same manufactory, and such a variety of soils, to a part only of which they are applicable, that we do not give any direct or implied recommendation of any one.

Notwithstanding the above and other similar results, we still recommend deep plowing. We do not say plow very deeply at once, but plow a little deeper every year, and subsoil as deep as you can at once. The subsoil is stirred with the subsoil plow, without mixing it with the surface. Generally the subsoil needs the action of the air before it is fitted to come in direct contact with plants. A little—an inch or two in depth—may be safely brought to the surface each year, while a large quantity may at first be injurious. We are quite certain that ultimately Mr. D. will have a better soil, than his shallow-plowing neighbor, one that will produce larger crops with less manure. As soon as the air, rain, and frost have acted upon the deep soil he has brought up, it will become fertile instead of injurious, and he may prepare his cribs for an increased yield of corn hereafter. We must not depend upon an experiment succeeding the first year, especially that of deep plowing; it frequently requires several years working and manuring to make a fresh, poor sub-soil recently

turned up, equal to a good surface soil; and till this is done the experiment cannot be said to be fully tried.

For the American Agriculturist.
AMERICAN FAIRS.

THE fact is generally admitted, that the prosperity and happiness of the people of this rapidly advancing republic, has been in no small degree promoted, by the means of these public exhibitions, where the producing classes bring together, for comparison, the products of their industry and skill. It will readily be perceived that the aim and object of the public-spirited men, who have laid the foundations of these institutions will be defeated, unless a wise and faithful administration can be maintained.

A laudable spirit of emulation in the producing classes will only be incited and maintained where merit is discerned, and receives its reward. What seems to be necessary, and at the same time the most difficult, is the selection and attainment of men of sound and discriminating minds, who have a minute and practical acquaintance with the class of objects submitted to their examination and decision. Men of independent minds and uprightness, cannot be dispensed with in any of the departments, in order to the maintenance of the public confidence, so necessary to success.

Mistakes on the part of managers or those deputed by them, cannot fail to be noticed by an intelligent and discerning public, as well as by the exhibitors themselves, and if often repeated, will tend to undermine public confidence, as well as to defeat the praiseworthy objects had in view. The entire property of a skillful and meritorious mechanic may be placed in jeopardy, or his zeal and spirit of enterprise crushed by the mistakes of incompetent men. As merit fails of its award, so will the aims of the public-spirited men, and founders of these institutions, who have devoted their energies to this object be frustrated; and the nation's progress in the the arts and kindred objects be retarded.

Where interests of so much importance to the private and public weal are at stake, too much caution cannot be observed in the selection of intelligent, upright men, who have special adaptation by knowledge and experience to the work assigned them, which shall fit them in a high degree for the positions they are called to occupy.

Thus conducted, our fairs will continue to exercise a salutary influence upon the arts and industry of the nation; if otherwise, it will be far better that public opinion, either with or without a public exhibition, shall fix the award to the skill and industry of the producing classes in our country.

JUSTICE.

The subject of which our correspondent speaks demands attention; but it is one of the most difficult things among us yet, to get judges who are well qualified to decide upon the merits and demerits of the different manufactures, products, and animals exhibited at our cattle shows and fairs. We trust, however, more intelligence will be brought to bear on these important matters as we grow older, and that decisions will gradually be come enlightened, just, and satisfactory to all parties.

WHAT IS EDUCATION.—Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—with a father's nod of approbation or a sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with handfuls of flowers in green and daisy meadow—with bird's nests admired but not touched—with creeping ants, and almost imperceptible emmets—with humming bees and glass bee-hives—with pleasant walks in shady lanes—and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones, and words to mature to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the sense of all good, to God himself.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy—it is what he saves from his earnings.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.—FARM STOCK,
BREEDING, AND FEEDING.

BY EDWARD J. LANCE, BAGSHOT.

In the *Farmers' Herald* of July last, I made some remarks on the above subject, since which, the views I therein advocated have been much confirmed, for many friends have said they were able to prove the correctness of my position, viz., that confinement to the same blood had a tendency to degenerate the offspring.

This physiological fact is not heeded during the warmth of youth, by the human family; and it is only in the decline of life that, upon mature reflection, the truth shoots into the mind, perhaps at a time when the sad effects have been made manifest, and cannot be remedied.

That the same order of nature pervades the whole animal kingdom, I need not dwell on, for it is proved to a demonstration, by every yearly progress of our lives; also, that if we disobey the organic laws of creation, we must pay the penalty in this life, individually, or in succession.

The sins of the father are visited on his generation; nations, races, and tribes have characters from physical causes; as have the varieties of the same species amongst the lower animals. But "the eyes of the multitude are not strong enough to look at truth." This was the remark of a sage in Greece, and is still applicable to the human family.

The care and management that is now bestowed upon the lower animals, by the *connoisseur* in stock breeding, and the high price that is given for symmetry, and fanciful colors and forms, is enough to induce the farming community to give some attention to the general physiology of animals. A single individual can get his name into repute for certain points in the form of animals, and what is true of individuals, is also true of the whole nation of animals. A contemporary writer on the physiology of animals, has said that races are necessarily the result of organic constitution;—that the human race has the power of modelling its own organism, as well as that of the lower animals, and by a series of combinations, a high moral and intellectual character, or a character decidedly the reverse may be produced; in fact, that the existing state of society is its own production, and it can either exalt or depress it, by attending to or neglecting the laws governing its structure. "Man has power over matter; but to use that power, he must conform to the laws governing matter."

Mankind knows this truth and acts in accordance with it; when employed in developing and perfecting the lower animals, in his breeding horses, bullocks, sheep, &c.; but as regards himself, which is of immeasurably more importance, he wilfully neglects the few laws he has discovered, disdainfully turns aside from the innumerable facts daily presented to him, and thus retards the progress of his race. It is by observing and recording facts only, that we can hope to improve ourselves, or those animals committed to our care. By a study of nature in her wondrous ways; by a proper knowledge of the animal and vegetable physiology; by a study of the mineral kingdom, and the infinite diffusion of matter throughout the universe; by these combined points of knowledge, we may hope to arrive at just views and appreciation of life, and how it may be best sustained in the greatest vigor.

In this inquiry into the physiology of animals, I have considered myself justified, by experience and data, (some of which have been placed before a discerning public,) to speak my mind, in hopes to caution others, who may not have observed so closely, with (comparatively) a microscopic eye, as I have done, throughout a life period of three-score years; hence, I have spared neither kings, queens, nor princes, relations or friends, but have said they were wrong, wherever nature had said so previously. Laws are made by man, to restrict the union of persons who are related by marriage ties only, yet man unheeds the restriction which nature has dictated as a guide, and permits blood relations to produce a degenerate race.

A physiologist has said that "We vote mil-

lions of our treasure to unchain limbs, but make our judges persecute men for their opinions and thoughts; in theory and outward appearance encourage candor and free aspirations, in practice and in the secret workings of our institutions, render men hypocrites and slaves." "The frown of power can crush the most superb intellect, and prevent the utterance of thoughts calculated to invigorate the drooping energies of kindred brains. In this land of liberty, the first touch of our shore infuses freedom into the enslaved muscle, but binds tighter the fetters surrounding thought; bids the trembling captive assert the rights of humanity, but prevents the free action of the organ—the cause of his superiority."

It is to physical education we must appeal, as the sheet-anchor that will save a people from degradation. A knowledge of the physiology of animals and of vegetables should be taught in our schools; it would be far preferable to learning the dead languages, or doctrines taught by idealogians. By education, the cultivators of the earth might be taught to understand the methods by which nature builds up the vegetable structure, as well as that of the animal; the former receiving their supply of food through the media of air and water, and the latter receiving their nourishment principally from organized substances. On this latter I wish now to dilate, as some very false notions are entertained as to the design of nature in constituting carnivorous and herbivorous animals, and of man, who is omnivorous.

The form of the cranium of most animals bespeaks the class of food designed by nature, on which the animal should exist, together with the beak or mouth, the masticatory organs, &c.

The cat and the rabbit, the hawk and the pigeon, are examples of the form of cranium, as well as of the teeth. The ass and the lion are very varied as to their heads and teeth. A similar comparison may be made as to the form of head of many varieties of the carnivore and herbivore, as well as that of man. The Brahmins of India are a weakly and degenerated race of people; they do not consume animal food, their heads being exceedingly narrow; whereas, the North European and Esquimaux feed much on animal food, and have hence a wide cranium, the masticatory processes being also designed accordingly for such consumption of food.

The food taken in by the herbivorous animals is divisible into two grand divisions, viz., the nitrogenous, or blood and flesh-forming matters, and the non-nitrogenous, or the fat-forming, being the material which keeps up the heat of the body, gives power of motion and respiration. These several foods are exemplified in the milk of the female, which embraces them all. It is also contained in the eggs of birds, but in this latter, the nitrogenous is in the greatest abundance. Some vegetables tend to form fat, whilst others form flesh and blood. Vegetables are good or indifferent as food for man and animals, in proportion as they contain nitrogen or carbon, flesh or fat, cheese or butter-forming substances.

Of all the vegetables grown by man, the wheat grain contains the greatest assimilation to the mother's milk, as it contains gluten and starch, the principal matters, or, as they may be termed, cheese and butter. Dr. PLAYFAIR has said in his lectures: "Casein is precisely the same in composition as animal flesh, and hence supplies matter adapted for the growth of the body. Butter and sugar are destined for the support of respiration and consequent maintenance of animal heat. Butter is a substance admirably suited for the purpose; for, being of a combustible nature, it yields much heat by its union with oxygen. Sugar also is well adapted for the support of respiration, from causes which have been explained." "The milk of the cow contains much casein and butter, and less sugar than other animals. The ashes of milk consist principally of common salt and the earth of bones. The soda of the common salt is necessary for the formation of bile, whilst its muriatic acid aids in the process of digestion."

Feeding on milk, or on cheese and butter with bread, is taking the most nourishing food that can be had for man; but the kind of food

for man, or the lower animals, must be varied in accordance to the age of the animal, and in agreement with what is desired to be accomplished. A growing animal requires much nitrogenous food, and less of the carbonaceous; the one will build up the frame, and the other add the fat, warmth, respiration, and motion.

An animal having been built up to its full size, requires only its parts to be kept up, and the exhaustion of fat supplied daily; also, a fuel for the supply of warmth, locomotion, and respiration; these latter functions are of vital consequence, and first call on the food for support. If any carbonaceous matter is left from these supplies, they will fat accumulate on the body, and not until then; should there not be sufficient food supplied of the proper kind wanted, then will the body waste, and the fat of the inside will go to supply warmth, respiration, and motion.

The human frame, belonging to an omnivorous animal, requires that the blood should be kept supplied with nitrogenous matters, which, surely, can be obtained from milk, eggs, maccaroni, cheese, &c.; but to attempt to obtain it from the starch of potatoes, rice, sago, sugar, or other carbonaceous foods, would be futile. The wheat contains about 20 per cent. of nitrogen or gluten, and 80 of starch or carbon—hence it assimilates the nearest to cheese and butter, flesh and fat. It has been found that where man is confined to a vegetable diet only, he becomes weak and diseased; such has been the case with the Irish and the Brahmins, where cholera and other such like diseases have commenced; indeed, it has been found that the urine of vegetarians has changed its nature, the uric acid being changed into a sugar, and disease engendered. On this head see *Andrews' Domestic Medicine*, article "Diet." Blackie, Glasgow.

The nitrogen, or flesh and-blood forming principle in some vegetables, and that of flesh and eggs, are so similar, that they may be considered identical. Dr. PLAYFAIR gives the following: Wheat flour, 13.9; peas, 15.67; eggs, 15.92; ox blood, 15.76; ox flesh, 15.67. "Thus [says PLAYFAIR] we are led to the startling conclusion that plants contain within them the flesh of animals ready formed." The waste nitrogen from the blood is expelled from the system by urea; hence, if there is want of animal food in the body, this excrement becomes changed from its natural state. The watery state of some vegetables, and their nourishing capabilities, may, in some measure, be seen by the following table; but the relative value of various foods must be taken in proportion to what is required, either of flesh, fat, or the necessary functions of life:

lb.	Nitro-Albumen.	Water.	Organic Matter.	Carbon.
100—Beans.....	31	14	83	51
"Flesh.....	25
"Lentils.....	33	16	81	48
"Oat-meal.....	11	9	89	68
"Barley-meal.....	14	15	83	68½
"Hay.....	8	16	76	68
"Turnips.....	1	89	10	9
"Carrots.....	3	87	12	10
"Potatoes.....	9	72	27	25
"Red Beet.....	1½	89	10	8½
"Blood.....	20

The numbers in the first column represent the quantity of gluten, and may be considered as the equivalent value of the various foods as regards the flesh-forming principle, but they form no indication of the capabilities of the food to form fat, or maintain the necessary functions of respiration or motion. The column under the head of carbon gives a comparative view of the latter capability, an excess of which goes to accumulate fat on the external and internal parts of the animal, where it is held as a reservoir for the wants of the animal. A fat man, or a fat hog, or a fat dormouse, will live longer without a renewal of food than a lean animal of either species.

In cold weather, animals require the largest proportion of carbonaceous food, to act as fuel to keep them warm.

The relative value of potatoes and beans cannot be compared, because their respective value as food arises totally from different causes, the one tending to flesh, and the other to form fat; hence, the necessary art of mixing variety of food for animals. I do remember, thirty years

ago, my father, at Sutton, in Kent, fattened some pigs on inferior beans, that would not sell well at Dartford market; the consequence was, that the meat was so hard that it could not be relished as pork, and the pigs were a long while becoming fit for killing. Had potatoes, or any starchy grain, as rice, &c., been mixed with this food, the result of the fattening would have been much more in favor of the owner.

Thus do we see the propriety of combining the practice of farming with that of the scientific principles, as is now being done and explained in "Morton's Cyclopedia of Agriculture," published by Messrs. BLACKIE, Glasgow.

I have been led into these remarks on the comparative value of vegetable and animal foods, in consequence of meeting with a travelling gentleman who condemned the use of animal food *in toto*, and all decoction or infusion of vegetable foods, himself drinking only plain water, as his primitive fathers might have done; yet this same gent would feast on the milk, the cheese, and the butter, which would build up the calf; he would feed luxuriantly on the albumen which would build up the fowl, its bones, flesh, and feathers. In the egg must be contained all these bases, as the phosphate of lime is contained in the milk of a cow, which builds up the bone-frame of the calf.

In these remarks, I hope to have shown the principles in a short and clear way how the animal is built up and sustained. I would feel myself obliged by correction from any correspondent to this journal who may consider me in error, and I would remark, with Dr. PLAYFAIR, that "Blindfolded Ignorance gropes with hesitating steps through 'pastures new';" but scientific Knowledge steps boldly forth, carrying along with her the lamp which will light her in the way of her inquiry." It is the duty of practical men to apply the lights that shine on their profession.—*Farmer's Herald*.

AUTUMN FLOWERS.

Those few pale autumn flowers,
How beautiful they are!
Than all that went before,
Than all the summer store,
How lovelier far!

And why? They are the last—
The last! the last! the last!
O! by that little word
How many thoughts are stirred—
That sister of the past!

Pale flowers! Pale, perishing flowers!
Ye're types of precious things;
Types of those bitter moments,
That fit like life's enjoyments,
On rapid, rapid wings.

Last hours with parting dear ones
(That time the fastest spends),
Last tears in silence shed,
Last words half-uttered,
Last looks of dying friends.

Who but would fain compress
A life into a day,
The last day spent with one
Who, ere the morrow's sun,
Must leave us, and for aye!

O, precious, precious moments!
Pale flowers! ye're types of those;
The saddest, sweetest, dearest
Because, like those, the nearest,
To an eternal close.

Pale flowers! Pale, perishing flowers!
I woo your gentle breath,—
I leave the summer rose
For younger, blither brows:—
Tell me of change and death!

C. SOUTHEY.

PRIZE FOR RIDING.—At the recent County Fair at Ashland, Ohio, Miss ELIZA CULL received the premium, for best horsemanship—that is,

she was the best rider in the party. The prize was a beautiful side saddle, with a gold mounted whip.

THE PEDLER'S BARGAIN.

ONE day a tin pedler, with an assortment of nicknacks, arrived at a village in Maine, and called at one of the houses to sell his wares. After disposing of a few articles to the lady of the house, who seemed to live in the midst of children, she declared her utter inability to buy more for the want of money.

"But, marm, ain't you got any rags?"

"None to sell."

"Well," said he, "you seem to have a plenty of children. Will you sell me one for tinware?"

"What will you give?"

"Ten dollars for one of them."

"In good tinware?"

"Oh! yes, marm, the best."

She then handed one of the urchins to the pedler, who, surprised that the offer was accepted, yet convinced that the mother would not part with the boy, placed him in the cart, and supplied the woman with tins until the ten dollars was made up.

The man felt certain that the mother would rather raise the money than part with the child, seated himself by the boy's side, who was much pleased at the idea of having a ride. The pedler kept his eyes on the house, expecting to see the woman hasten to redeem the little one, and rode off at a slow pace. After proceeding some distance, he began to repent of his bargain and turned back.

The woman had just finished ornamenting her dresser with the tin, when the pedlar returned.

"Well, I think the boy is too small. I guess you had better take him back, and let me have the ware."

"No, sir, the bargain was fair, and you shall keep him. You may go just as soon as you please."

Surprised at this, the pedler exclaimed:

"Why, marm, how can you think of parting with your boy, so very young, to a stranger?"

"Oh, sir, we would like to sell off all our town paupers at the price of ten dollars per head."

The boy was dropped at the door, the whip cracked, the tin rattled, the pedler measured the ground rapidly, and he never forgot his pauper speculation.—*New-York Reveller*.

NEW TAX ON DOGS.—By the new Assessed Taxes Act, lately passed, a new tax is to be levied on all dogs. From the 5th of April next, for every dog, of whatever description or denomination the same may be, the annual duty is to be 12s. The duty is to be paid by a person keeping a dog, or having the same in his custody or possession, whether the same be his property or not, such person not discovering the owner thereof, who shall have been duly assessed for the same. No person is to be chargeable with duty to any greater amount than £39 12s. for any number of hounds, or £9 for any number of greyhounds kept by him in any one year. The only exemptions to the tax are, a dog belonging to her Majesty, or any of the Royal Family, or a dog or whelp which at the time of returning the lists of dogs as required by the Act, shall not actually be of the age of six calendar months, or any dog *bond fide* and wholly kept and used in the care of sheep or cattle, or removing the same, provided that no such dog shall be a greyhound, hound, pointer, setting dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier.

If every person in the United States could be taxed \$3 on each dog he keeps, we should have none then but the really useful, and the country would save millions of dollars by it annually.

FRUIT OUT OF SEASON.—The editor of the *Amherst Express* has been regaling himself, within the last week, on very fine ripe raspberries, the second crop of the season, grown upon the bushes of DEXTER BARTLETT of Sunderland. The editor of the *Keene Sentinel* has been enjoying similar luxuries.

THE LAW OF LOVE.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE LATE WILLIAM LADD

It was not mere good-nature, but the adoption of the peace principles, which made Wm. LADD thus gentle-hearted. A story which he often told with peculiar relish will illustrate this moulding of his character—the gradual progress of his mind in adopting the peace principles. 'I had,' said he, 'a fine field of grain, growing upon an out farm at some distance from the homestead. Whenever I rode by, I saw my neighbor PULSIFER's sheep in the lot, destroying my hopes of harvest. These sheep were of the gaunt, long-eared kind, active as spaniels; they could spring over the highest fence, and no partition wall could keep them out. I complained to neighbor PULSIFER about them, sent him frequent messages, but all without avail. Perhaps they would be kept out for a day or two, but the legs of his sheep were long, and my grain rather more tempting than the adjoining pasture. I rode by again—the sheep were still there, I became angry, and told my men to set the dogs on them, and if that would not do, I would pay them if they would shoot the sheep.'

I rode away much agitated; for I was not so much of a peace man then as I am now, and I felt literally full of fight. All at once a light flashed upon me. I asked myself, 'would it not be well for you to try in your own conduct the peace principle you are preaching to others?' I thought it all over, and settled in my mind as to the best course to be pursued.

The next morning I rode over to see neighbor PULSIFER. I found him chopping wood at his door.

'Good morning neighbor.' No answer. 'Good morning,' I repeated. He gave a kind of grunt, like a hog, without looking up. 'I came,' continued I, 'to see you about the sheep.' At this he threw down the axe, and exclaimed in a most angry manner—

'Now, aren't you a pretty neighbor, to tell your men to kill my sheep? I heard of it—a rich man like you to shoot a poor man's sheep.'

'I was wrong, neighbor,' said I; 'but it won't do to let your sheep eat up all the grain; so I came to say that I would take your sheep to my pasture, and put them in with mine, and in the fall you may take them back; and if any one is missing, you may take your pick out of my whole flock.'

PULSIFER looked confounded—he did not know how to take me. At last he stammered out, 'Now Squire, are you in earnest?' 'Certainly I am,' I answered; 'it is better for me to feed your sheep in my pasture on grass, than to feed them here on grain; and I see the fence can't keep them out.'

After a moment's silence—"The sheep shan't trouble you any more," exclaimed PULSIFER. 'I will fetter them all. But I'll let you know that when a man talks of shooting, I can shoot too; and when they are kind and neighborly, I can be kind too.' The sheep never again trespassed on my lot. 'And my friends,' he would continue, addressing the audience, 'remember that when you talk of injuring your neighbors, they talk of injuring you; when nations threaten to fight, other nations will be ready too. Love will beget love; a wish to be at peace. You can only overcome evil with good. There is no other way.'—*Dem. Review*.

MAMMOTH GRAPE VINE.—The *Salem Gazette* speaks of a grape vine engrafted by Mr. JOHN CHOATE, of Essex, some time in April or May last, but exhibited no very vigorous signs of life till July. Between the 4th of July and the 20th of August, it grew eleven feet in height!—an average of two and four-fifths inches a day! One of the leaves measured seventeen inches across.

THE SUGAR CROP.—The *New Orleans Picayune* says the sugar crop of Louisiana will not be inferior, either in quantity or quality, to what it was in either of the last two years. Sugar planters in various parts of the State have commenced grinding.

Ladies' Department.

JOURNAL OF A FARMER'S WIFE.

Thursday, Oct. 20th.—The weather still warm and delightful, and the forest trees now in their glory. To gratify Cousin CLARA, we hastily despatched our morning's duties, and got ready for a ride on horseback. She preferred WILLIE's galloping gray pony, and so I took my own little ambling bay—as she said she wanted more of a jolting than he could give her.

We first took a turn over the farm, as I wished to see how the men were getting along with their work, during my husband's absence. Found them well employed gathering the last of our apples for cider. We then turned into an open forest, so as to take a short cut to a wild road that ran along the foot of the high, bold hills, west of us, to which I have before alluded. No sooner were we out of sight of every one, then CLARA commenced displaying her horsemanship, by putting her pony to a half-racing gallop, and leaping every fallen tree and deep rivulet in our path; and then turning, checked her horse, and laughed at my cautious timidity in going round the former, and seeking an easy fording place over the latter. It was in vain that I called to her to be more careful; she replied, that the little gray liked the sport, and that there was no danger on such a sure-footed beast; and away they went again, the horse seeming to enjoy the excitement quite as much as my fair cousin. I was glad at length when we got into a road again, and she drew up along side of me and gave vent to her feelings in descanting with enthusiasm on the beauty of the scenery, changing like a moving panorama before us. The trees were now in their autumnal glory, uniting the deep verdure of the evergreens, with the orange, scarlet, brown, crimson, purple, deep blue, gray, and light green of the deciduous trees. Pigeons, robins, sparrows, and several other kinds of birds, still thick in the fields and forests; cattle and sheep grazing in the pastures; the recently sown wheat and rye peeping out like fresh grass, with their delicate, glistening green spears; the golden corn studding the ground where it grew, cut up and stacked in large sheaves, with great, yellow pumpkins, thickly dotting the intermediate space; mingling beauty and abundance so closely together, that while the eye was charmed and delighted, the heart was filled with gratitude to the beneficent Being who had created all for our use.

We had a delightful ride of it, and got home in good time for dinner. Before I finish, however, let me give a word of advice to my sex in choosing a saddle-horse. Never select one over fourteen hands high, if you get a fall then, it cannot hurt you much. Tall horses are unfit for ladies, for they are not only more dangerous, but their riders do not look so well on them. A lady always appears best on rather a small horse.

Friday, 21st.—It commenced raining last night, and is gusty this morning. I fear here is the end of our Indian Summer. Toward noon it cleared up, and was cloudy and fair during the rest of the day. Pared apples for drying in a neat little machine. I wish some contrivance could be got up for drying them in some other way than in the tedious, uncertain

sunshine. All schemes I have yet heard of, thus far, prove a failure.

Saturday, 22d.—Rain again this morning. I declare I feel like scolding. All I can say or do, Biddy will keep up twice as much fire in the cooking-stove as is requisite; and now after making it red hot, she must needs upset some water upon it and crack the top through and through. If a stove lasts us a year it does pretty well. And then she consumes twice the coal that is necessary, burning out the back and injuring the sides. It is strange I cannot teach her judgment in such matters. Another thing she could never learn, and that is to properly trim a lamp or screw on the top. But I'll stop now, for here comes my husband and WILLIE—the latter quite elated. He got the second premium at the Cattle Show on some of his chickens, and came very near, he says, obtaining the first. The balance of his broods were highly commended. As for my husband, he says, most of the imported stock was too strong for him, he only got a third premium on his sheep. But he solaces himself by being informed that part of the committee on cattle considered one of his heifers as deserving the first prize, though he got nothing at all. However, as I have said before, his want of success does not trouble him much; he only exhibits to help make up a good show, and with a view of comparison; he wants to see from year to year how his stock stands in reality along side of his neighbors. He has made up his mind another year he will stand a fair chance for some prizes, if the committees decide justly. I hope he won't be disappointed, for I begin to think our animals now are about as good as other folks—especially since crossed with some of the best late importations. My husband says he saw his brother CHARLES in the city, who without waiting for an invitation, told him he would be up to see us next week or the following one, to shoot squirrels with WILLIE. That is just as I wanted it. Now we shall see whether his obdurate bachelor's heart will soften a little before the charms of CLARA.

Monday 24th.—Cold rain and high wind all day—about the only severe storm we have had this fall. Strange it should come on so suddenly, when yesterday was so mild and fair. All engaged in grinding apples and making cider. We have one of the best presses in the country, and take particular pains with our cider, which by the way we never drink, but let all turn to vinegar, for which we get a high price. There is some excitement in cider making, and we usually have a merry time of it. I like to hear the creak of the heavy rollers as they turn round and round, and watch the apples as they are shovelled down a trap-door in the floor into a large-mouthed hopper below. How rapidly they disappear between the huge jaws of the mill, seizing and crushing them without mercy and throwing the pummace out into the huge vat beneath, and the cider gurgling along the grooves of the press and falling over like a bold cataract into the great tub below.

Tuesday 25th.—Fair this morning, but the storm has made sad havoc with the leaves of forest trees, and I find the black-walnut and two or three other kinds almost entirely stripped of their foliage.

Wednesday 26th.—Fair again, though rather windy and cool. As the ground was now dry, we all went out nutting, except my husband, who is still busy with his cider making. How-

ever, he sent a smart lad of nineteen with us, who carried an axe and long folding ladder. By means of the latter he ascended such trees as he could not easily climb, and striking the limbs hard near the trunk with the head of the axe, nearly all the nuts that the storm of Monday had not rattled down, now came to the ground, and we found an abundant harvest of chestnuts and hickory nuts—gathering in the course of the forenoon more than a dozen bushels. The boys were greatly elated with their success. We were assisted considerably by stores, which with the aid of our little terriers, we found laid up by the squirrels along and inside of stone walls, and in the hollows of trees. These WILLIE and our young man seized upon with avidity. I remonstrated at their robbing the poor squirrels; but they replied there was enough still left for them on the trees, and around to winter on, and besides they had been plundering our corn fields all the season, and if some were not killed or got starved, we should be completely overrun by them, and half our crops destroyed. This was a poser, and I said no more, WILLIE only regretting he had not brought his new gun with him to show us what an accurate marksman he was.

I wonder hickory nuts are not more cultivated. My grandfather, in Massachusetts, had a large orchard of them, and the best variety I ever tasted. The shells were nearly as soft as those of almonds; they cracked easily, and burst open full of the finest and most delicious meat. Most of these on our farm are large, but the shells are thick, and the meat small in proportion, and of an inferior quality. A few of our young trees, I planted here the autumn after I was married, having brought them from my grandfather's. They are just beginning to bear now, and the nuts are far superior to any in this vicinity. My husband says it is profitable cultivating them for their fruit alone, on a poor rocky soil, to say nothing of the timber, which is valuable. When the young trees I planted come into full bearing, I intend to give some further accounts of their products. The fruit of the chestnut, black-walnut and butternut does not pay so well, and we let the two former grow mostly for timber—the latter has little value any way. I recollect when a girl, country dyers used its bark for dyeing home-made cloth, but it makes a very common and rather dull color.

ABUSE OF MEDICINE.—The celebrated Doctor JAMES JOHNSON, editor of the *London Medical-Chirurgical Review*, thus unbosoms himself: I declare as my conscientious opinion, founded on long experience and reflection, that if there was not a single physician, surgeon, apothecary, midwife, chemist, druggist, or drug, on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality than now prevail.

THE WIFE'S CONSENT.—The Missouri Legislature has a bill before it, in accordance with a suggestion in the Governor's message, to provide that no man be allowed to endorse a note without the consent of his wife, and that no endorsement shall be valid without such consent.

THE REV. F. F. STATHAM related a curious example of instinct of birds. The young of two blackbirds were removed from a tree into a room, and access was given to the parents. After a little time the young were found dead in the nest intentionally poisoned by their parents; a singular instinct this. They preferred immediate death for their offspring to a long captivity!

MARKING INK.—Lunar caustic, two drachms; gum Arabic, half drachm; water, two drachms.

ARRIVAL OF MR. THORNE'S STOCK.

The steamer *Hermann* sailed from Southampton on the 12th October, and arrived here on the 29th, with most of Mr. THORNE'S late purchases of Short-horn cattle in England, and the remainder of his South-down sheep. The cattle put on board were the Duchess bull *Grand Duke*, *Duchess 59th*, bred by the late Mr. THOMAS BATES; *Duchess 68th*, *Frederica*, and *Lallah Rookh*, bought of Mr. TOWNLEY; *Mystery* and *Aurora*, from Mr. TANQUERAY; *Peri*, from Mr. BOLDEN; and *Darling*, of Capt. DILKS. Seven prize South-down sheep, purchased of Lord WALSHINGHAM, were also put on board, two of which were for Mr. FRANCIS ROTCH, of Otsego, N. Y.

The *Hermann* had a succession of heavy gales during her whole passage. On the third day out the sheep-house was stove in, and three of these precious animals were killed. On the eighth day out she encountered the most furious storm she ever experienced. About midnight the cattle houses were carried away, and the animals strewed in every direction over the deck, where, on account of the severity of the gale, they had to remain till morning. *Duchess 68th* was killed outright by the breaking of a mast, the others miraculously escaped without material injury. *Grand Duke* did not receive a single scratch.

We made a hasty inspection of the above animals after landing. Of course they showed to great disadvantage, after such a rough voyage, and we shall reserve giving our opinion fully till we can see them under more favorable circumstances. But this much we can say now, that *Grand Duke* was well named, for a grand bull he really is. His head, eye, and horn are particularly fine; and so far as we can now judge, all his other points may well challenge admiration. His color is beautiful, mostly a deep, rich red, with a fine yellow skin. *Duchess 59th* is too much out of condition to show advantageously, but she seems a superb cow. The Townley heifers are most extraordinary; such fine heads and eyes, and such briskets, it strikes us now, we never met out of Mr. BATES' yard. We shall speak of the other heifers more particularly hereafter. Suffice it to say that they are well worthy of importation.

The sheep are superb, one of the ewes we have no recollection of ever having seen surpassed.

Great credit is due to Mr. ROTCH for his selections, and we can well sympathize with him in his care and anxiety in selecting the above choice animals. As we are about going to press, we can say no more at this moment. For some account of the character of this stock and the prices paid for it, we would refer to number six, page 82, of this journal. *Duchess 64th*, having calved just before the steamer sailed, she was left to follow hereafter.

Mr. DULANY, of Virginia, put on board ten South-down sheep, selected from the flock of Mr. WEBB, three of these were also killed when the sheep-house was stove in. *Duchess 68th* was eleven months old, and cost Mr. THORNE 300 guineas—\$1500 of our money. It is not the money, however, that Mr. T. regrets at all, but the loss to his country of so high bred and valuable an animal. Those who have not tried it, little know the danger and expense incurred in importing stock; every good animal arriving here should therefore be the more highly prized.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN DELAFIELD.

We had barely time, just before going to press, to announce, in our last, the death of this estimable man and distinguished agriculturist, which took place on the 19th October. Mr. DELAFIELD was born in this City, we believe, and for a considerable time filled the highly responsible office of President of the Phoenix Bank. Some fifteen years since he resigned his office, and purchased a farm near Geneva, this State, thenceforward gave his whole attention to the delightful pursuits of agriculture. He was elected President of the New-York State Agricultural Society for 1851, which office he held the usual time. Subsequently he has devoted the greater part of his attention to the formation of an Agricultural College, and had nearly consummated its establishment, when he was suddenly struck down by the cold hand of death. It was only three days previous to his demise that he wrote us a long letter, seemingly in the best of health and spirits. He is a great loss to the community, and we fear his untimely death will delay, some little time, the establishing of the college. We understand Mr. DELAFIELD was sixty-seven years old at his death. We trust his friends will favor the public with full particulars of his life, and more especially that part of it he so assiduously gave to the improvement of the great agricultural interests of the country.

DOCT. UNDERHILL'S CATAWBA AND ISABELLA GRAPES.—The grape crop in this vicinity has suffered very much this season from mildew, insects, and not properly ripening. But Doct. UNDERHILL, at Croton Point, understands their production so well, he seems to have suffered less in this particular than any others in our neighborhood; at least we so judge from what we have seen of his grapes—they being to our taste as delicious and delicate as ever. The depot for the sale of them is at 293 Broadway, where they may be found put up in the nicest manner for family use, in baskets of greater or less size, as desired. We commend these fine grapes to public attention.

SOUTH DOWN RAMS AND ESSEX BOARS.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. MORRIS in this paper. It will be found in the second column of the first advertisement page. Mr. MORRIS has chosen his stock with much care, and imported it at great expense, and we can recommend it in the highest manner as justly worthy the attention of breeders and amateurs.

HOG CROP OF OHIO.—On the first of October about one-half of the counties of Ohio had furnished the Auditor of State's Office their annual statement of personal property listed for taxation in 1853. A comparison of these statements with those of the three previous years, shows the following relative number of hogs listed for taxation in the forty-four counties, from which returns were received:

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Total in 44 co's	359,443	763,669	606,031	1,315,498

In publishing the above, the Cincinnati Gazette says:

Whether the hog crop of the present year is really as much greater than former years as the tax returns would indicate, or whether a very large portion of the increase may not be accounted for by the discontinuance of the two hundred dollars exemption, are questions on which a divided opinion will exist.

"PETE, are you into them sweetmeats again?"
"No, marm, them sweetmeats is into me."

MARYLAND STATE FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.

We visited this annual exhibition, which took place at Baltimore, last week, and although the weather was very unpropitious—it being quite rainy most of the time—we found much to interest us, and we make a few notes of such things as we think will most interest our readers.

The Show Grounds.—These are the best that we have yet seen, and the example of the Maryland Agricultural Society is worthy of imitation elsewhere. A number of gentlemen, of Baltimore, formed a joint stock association, and purchased a plot of ten acres near the city, and gave a free lease of it for ten years. On this the State Society have erected various commodious buildings for the transaction of business, and exhibition of farm and household productions, and of the various manufactures. They have also erected one thousand stalls and covered pens, and a large number of coops for fowls. A portion of ground is fenced off for plowing matches, and another for a circular track for trials of the speed of horses. Private enterprise has also erected a large number of fine buildings for exhibition of farm implements, machinery, &c., and the saloons for refreshments are not among the least attractive buildings on the ground. With these permanent fixtures always at hand, the officers not only avoid the expense of erecting new ones, annually, and thus have more funds for premiums, but they also have more time to devote to gathering valuable animals and productions for the show. Those who have had experience in this matter well know, that the officers of agricultural societies are subjected to much labor, trouble, vexation, and unjust censure; and we have noticed that these officers—though among the best producers, themselves seldom receive premiums, because they have not time to take care of, and show to the best advantage, their own productions.

We were much pleased at Baltimore with the attention given to household productions. We saw on exhibition several specimens of fine bread, various kinds of cake, biscuits, cooked meats, preserves, pickles, &c. This is as it should be, and we shall not fail to press this matter upon the attention of agricultural societies, till our good housewives generally become exhibitors and competitors as well as visitors at all these shows.

There were few vegetables or fruits on the ground, the season being too late for these. Horses also made less show than we expected. There were a medium number of sheep exhibited. The finest lot we saw were six imported Merinos, three bucks and three ewes, owned by Messrs. J. & Wm. P. BRADY, of Virginia. Five of these were imported, the present season, by Mr. TAINOR. The other, a large buck, three years old, was imported some eighteen months since. On seeing this noble fellow, weighing about 350 lbs., and covered with such a beautiful fleece, we do not wonder at the almost fabulous prices that are paid by amateurs or professional sheep-breeders. A thousand gold dollars were temptingly offered to Mr. BRADY for this ram, but he did—as we should have done—refused the tempting offer.

There were some fine Cotswolds, but none which equalled those we described at the Dutchess County Show.

The display of stock was very good, although many animals were kept back by the severe storm. Mr. C. P. HOLCOMB, of Delaware, exhibited 22 Devons, including his fine Devon bull, *Eclipse*, which took the premium of \$30. He also had with him two fine Shepherd dogs, male and female, of the Scotch Collie breed. These he has just received from Glasgow, and intends raising the pure bloods. Good Shepherd dogs are a great desideratum in this country, and we are glad to chronicle any effort made to supply this want. Mr. H. did not exhibit his fine, recently imported Devon bull, as he was somewhat injured on the voyage over.

Mr. A. CLEMENT, of Philadelphia, exhibited 31 Devons and one Shorthorn. Mr. MULLIKEN, of Prince George's County, Md., exhibited his large Shorthorn bull, *Lord Baltimore*. We also noted a fine Ayrshire bull, belonging to Mr. GEO. Y.

WASHINGTON, of Howard City.; a large Short-horn cow from the President of the Society, C. B. CALVERT of Bladensburg; a fine Durham cow, *Kate*, with her first calf, *Rover*, a noble fellow less than three years old, by Mr. CLEMENT HILL, of Upper Marlborough, Md. The largest cow we noticed was *Pink*, a grade three-fourths Durham, six years old, belonging to Mr. JOHN F. PIERCE, of Va. It rained so constantly that we did not attempt a full examination of all the stock.

Two prominent features of this show were the fowls and swine. Of the latter we counted nearly five hundred, a larger number, by far, than we have ever seen at any exhibition. There were a variety of breeds, Chester, Berkshire, Russian, China, &c., but the Chester breed greatly predominated. We think most of these might be improved by a more general introduction of Suffolk blood. We were amused with the names given to these animals, for almost every hog had a name.

The specimens of the fowl tribe exceeded in number any former exhibition in this country, not even excepting the celebrated Poultry Exhibition at Boston. At that exhibition there was 219 cages and 1423 specimens; at Baltimore there were over 1600 specimens. One gentleman alone, Dr. GEO. W. LAWRENCE, of Catonsville, Baltimore county, exhibited over 100 cages, containing 92 varieties, and 360 specimens. Dr. L. has done very much to improve the poultry of our country. He has spared neither pains nor expense to import and test many different varieties from various parts of the world. We notice among his fowls, a caponed Shanghai, 14 months old, weighing 18 lbs., a pair of Bremen Geese, 3 years old, weighing 56 1-4 lbs., the largest in the country, also, one 5 months old, weighing 23 1-2 lbs. There were also Geese of the Poland, Chinese, and India breeds; white Turkeys; Muscovy Ducks; white Guinea Fowls; Italian Pea Fowls, some of which are noble specimens from Zeno's Barnum's stock; Asiatic Fowls; black Chinese, Brahma Pootras, Grey Chittagongs, Red Chittagongs, and many other hues; white Polands; Jersey Blues; Sumatra Pheasants; Java Pheasants; Mexican Games, including Santa Annas, a noble fowl; and French, Spanish, Chinese, Calcutta and English Raven fowls. A noble stock of pigeons also added interest to the Doctor's deposit. He is the Vice President for Maryland of the New England Poultry Society, and his poultry is selected from premium breeds.

Dr. L. informed us that from his own experience and observation, he found the most valuable of the Asiatic breeds were the Brahma Pootra, great Java, and great Hoangho; and for game fowls, the Sumatra Pheasant, and Java Pheasant. We believe Dr. L. sold out most of his stock of fowls, for some \$1200 to \$1500 or more; and that for want of time and his professional duties, he will hereafter only keep the more valuable breeds above named. This sale will scatter his valuable collection into various parts of the country, and we hope they will prove other centers of improvement.

We should also mention in the same connection, the valuable collection of Mr. JACOB BOWER, of Baltimore city. He had on the ground 75 varieties of fowls, including 250 specimens. Among these were great Malays imported, from the Malay Islands, weighing 28 lbs. per pair, the cock weighing 17 lbs; Turkey Partridges; Guans and Crested Curasaws from the forests of South America, several varieties of Shanghai and Ostrich fowls; Pearl White Dorkings, White Silky fowls, Negro or the Hairy fowl of Africa, Africans and Bantams; several varieties of Pigeons including Magpies, Nuns, Swells, Fantails, Ruffs and Wild Pigeons; of Ducks, Rouens, Aylesburys and black Ducks; of Geese, Canada or Wild, Java, Small China and African or Guinea. We have not room for further notice of this valuable collection.

The exercises were closed on Friday, with an excellent address by Mr. C. P. HOLCOMB, of Delaware. This we believe is to be published by the Society, and we omit farther notice of it at this time.

BEWARE! said the potter to the clay, and it became ware.

For the American Agriculturist LIME ON POTATO SETS.

As a reader of your valuable paper, I have for some time past noticed, that you have recommended repeatedly air-slacked lime put upon the potato when planted, as a prevention of the potato disease which has so long injured our country. I was led to try the experiment on a small piece of ground this season. I planted the fore part of May, on a dry gravelly soil, put on the lime before covering, leaving four rows unlimed. The result was, that they all decayed alike, (and in fact they all decayed.) There was no perceptible difference between those that were limed and those which were not. I have therefore come to the conclusion that lime is not always a certain preventive for the potato rot. The soil was as favorable for the cultivation of the potato as it well could be. The only way to come to correct results is to persevere in experiments, and give them to the world as a beacon light either to follow or to shun.

S. A. COLLINS.

Sodus, Wayne Co., Oct. 22, 1853.

We regret to learn that this experiment of lime on potato seed did not succeed with Mr. C., as we have never heard of its failure in this vicinity, and it has been tried here for several years past, but always we believe with oyster shell lime. Perhaps a difference in the quality of the lime might have made the difference in the results of its applications.

MR. C. P. HALCOMB'S SPEECH AT SPRINGFIELD.

WE give below one of the speeches at the Agricultural Banquet referred to in our last. It conveys instructive information, and will well pay for perusal:

THE PRESIDENT—I am happy, my friends, to announce, that we have with us the Vice-President of the United States' Agricultural Society, from the State of Delaware, who has recently travelled in England, for the purpose of making investigations in relation to horses, as well as to the general subject of agriculture. I call upon Mr. CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB.

Mr. HOLCOMB, of Del., on rising, was heartily cheered. He said they had sometimes heard of calling "spirits from the vasty deep," but they did not always come when called for; and perhaps it would be better for him to decline responding to the call they had made, after the eloquent words to which they had listened. He heard the remarks of the various gentlemen with great interest and pleasure, and especially those of our late Minister to England, (Mr. LAWRENCE,) when he thanked the citizens of Springfield in the name of Massachusetts and in the name of the Union, for this great exhibition. He had no doubt that that was the honest expression of his feeling. It was an occasion of congratulation to the country at large. But, perhaps, as full praise had been given to the citizens of Springfield, and to the value of the stock exhibited there, they would pardon him while, as a practical farmer, he made a few practical suggestions.

He had gone, as the President observed, the last summer, to England, and a part of his object in going there was to select a horse, and he travelled a great ways, in different parts of the kingdom, for the purpose of ascertaining their condition. He had ample facilities for his object, having an introduction from Mr. TATTERSALL, which enabled him to visit several of the most celebrated studs there. The result was, that he came away without purchasing a horse at all. He wished to tell his brother farmers what the course of breeding was in England, and to show the result upon the stock, that no American farmer need go further in the same direction. They were aware that when the English breeders united the blood of the Barb with the Turk and Arab, no better horses were to be found in the world. They would then run four miles and repeat in 1.40 and 1.24. Now, instead of running four miles and repeating, they only run two or three, and did not repeat at all. It was a single dash of two, two and a half, and, at the

Derby, of three miles, and that was all. He had told eminent breeders there, that the horses in this country ran four miles and repeated—repeating, sometimes, two or three times. They did not doubt the fact. They said they had formerly such breeds there, but it was not so now. In corroboration of his statement, Mr. H. mentioned that, in a conversation he recently had with his friend from Virginia, (Mr. BORRIS,) he assured him that some horses of the Boston blood ran, the other day, at Richmond, four miles in 7.46, 7.46½ and 7.49. They would see in what remarkable time the last heat was run—about three minutes longer than the first. They had not got any horses like these in England; they would be very proud of them if they had.

Why was this degeneracy? In the first place, he was very much surprised, on visiting England, to find that horse-racing, if it was not the business of the nation, was a very great amusement. In every city, town, and village, they had betting-houses, where all the members of the community, the serving-maid as well as the nobleman, entered their bets, through the whole year, to be decided when the races came off. So great had this evil become, that a bill was passed, at the last session of Parliament, designed to put these betting-houses down. Now, the result of this was, that every attention was paid to getting heels. He had stood by the side of two year old colts, fifteen hands high, and he asked his friend, Mr. JOHN DAY, how it was possible to make up those colts in that way. Mr. DAY told him that they were entered to run at two years old, three years old, and they were entered shortly after they were foaled, to run at a certain time. The dam was kept as high as possible, and in the paddock there was a little box, into which the colt could run, where oat meal was placed, and oats were always before him. They were stuffed with all the oats they could be induced to eat. The consequence was, that it was quite impossible that they should have any bone. They run at two, three, and four years old; but at all the races which he attended, he saw but one or two entered to run even at five years old, for by that time they were broken down.

He wished to say there—since they had come together to speak out freely their opinions—what he thought. He believed that they needed to put two inches upon the height of their horses; and those two inches of height the breeders must give. They could do it. They would give them five years—ten, if they wished—but they must put their horses up two inches higher. Gentlemen might say that they were tall enough for some purposes; but what he wished to do was to supply the luxuries of the cities. The horse, with the citizen, was an article of luxury. They would pay almost any price, if the breeders would only get them up to the right height. "Now, gentlemen," said Mr. H. "get your Morgans and your Black Hawks up those two inches!" (Applause.)

There were two ways of doing this. One was to keep the dam in good condition; let her do no work. Then let the colt be pressed with oats, say until he was a year old. Up to that point, he conceived that there was no danger; but there they must stop. Another was by breeding larger horses upon this stock. There must be risk there, but he would try the plan. He would try the pressing system, for every farmer knew that if he gave a calf a little corn, in addition to keeping the cow in good condition, the animal would grow better and faster than under other circumstances.

Mr. H. said he understood the value of Southern blood; he believed there were no better horses in the world, and none faster. He would not have them undervalue this breed; it was such blood as they had not got in England.

He (Mr. H.) was a grower of wheat. He ploughed the ground with his horses; he sowed his wheat fields with his horses; he drilled in his wheat with his horses; he reaped and threshed out his wheat with his horses. They were not only an article of necessity to the farmer, but they were every where an article of luxury. What they wanted, in the rural districts, was to improve the breed of their horses, that

their sons and their daughters might ride at pleasure, as well as to make the animal more serviceable in the field. In conclusion, Mr. HOLCOMB said—I shall go away from this Convention very grateful for the exhibition. To a similar exhibition I shall certainly return; and to that, or to some other occasion, we must postpone the erection of an equestrian monument to GEORGE M. ATWATER; (Loud applause) and to a much later period—to a day, I trust, that the youngest in this assembly will scarcely see—the erection of a monument to the memory of the man who was the friend to horticulture, terraculture and agriculture—the friend of rural life, in all its relations, COL. MARSHALL P. WILDER. (Great cheering.) I will conclude with the expression of a wish—a good wish. It is prompted by a recent visit to the grave of ROBERT BURNS. I went down to Ayrshire, where the noble poet labored, like myself, in the harvest field and at the common drudgery of life, boasting that no man could beat him at the plow, and so he put absolute want at defiance. He apostrophizes the farmer in this way—let me quote the words of the poet, to whom I am brother:

"O! Scotia! my dear, my native soil,
For whom to Heaven my warmest wish is sent,
Long may thy hardy sons of rustic toil
Be blest with health, and peace, and sweet content,
And, Oh! may Heaven their precious lives defend
From luxuries' contagion weak and vile;
Then how e'er crowns and coronets be rent
A virtuous populace will rise the while,
And stand a wall of fire about their much lov'd Isle."

The following characteristic note is in answer to an invitation to attend the late National Horse Exhibition.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 14, 1853.

Gentlemen,—I am very sorry that I shall not be able to partake of your horse-pitality. Being a born-Vermont—*who, you know, is a "perfect Arab" for horses—I claim no exemption from the charge of loving a "charger," and admire a "courser," of course. Indeed, I must say, in the manner of Alexander to Diogenes—"If I were not a man I would be a horse!"—an animal which, in utter contempt of the monkey-theory of the naturalists, I hold to be next of kin to his master. In short, he who does not love a horse, is—an ass, and deserves a perpetual diet of thistles instead of the sumptuous fare which your famous Springfield caterers will spread before you at your banquet, on the 20th. Hoping that Vermont will represent herself worthily at the great National Exhibition of Horses,*

I am, gentlemen,
Yours, very truly,
JOHN G. Saxe.

RECEIPTS OF THE LATE HORSE SHOW AT SPRINGFIELD.—The gross receipts of the Exhibition were nearly \$10,000, and the sum received will be just about enough to pay expenses. The leading items of those expenses are, the premiums, amounting to about \$3000, to which will probably be added many gratuities, over and above this sum, bestowed upon fine horses present from a distance; the erection of the high board fence around the lot and the building of the stalls and seats, which cost \$1200 to \$1500; printing and advertising; the banquet and the entertainment of invited guests. A large amount of minor expenses, many of which could not have been foreseen, and even now must be indefinitely estimated, were incurred. The Managers were liberal in their arrangements, in proportion as the certainty of success enabled them to be. The receipts for entrance fees for horses amounted to from \$1600 to \$1700, and between \$1000 and \$1200 were taken for tickets to the banquet. The balance of receipts is from entrance fees from spectators.

HORSES AND TOBACCO.—N. P. Willis gives the following hint whereby trees may be saved from being gnawed by horses, from which they suffer so much in exposed positions, when used as hitching-posts:

Strangers will tie their horses to the trees from which I can least spare the bark they eat off, while their masters rambling about, and I have just been washing the trunks of two or

three evergreens with tobacco juice, (said to be a six months' disfigure for the worst kind of crib-biter,) when neighbor S—, with his white locks flowing over his shoulders, and his calmly genial face beaming from under his broad-brimmed hat, drove down the avenue—a moving picture among the beautiful cedars and hemlocks that made them more beautiful than before. We tied his horse to one of the tobaccoed cedars, which the fine animal, a splendid bay, opened teeth upon, and immediately backed off to the length of his halter, taking an attitude of repugnance in which we found him on our return.

A NEW MEDICINE.—The following certificate, says the *Dutchman*, has been received by the author of the "Granicular Syrup:"

PORTSVILLE, July 29, 1853.

DEAR DOCTOR,—I will be 175 years old next October. For ninety-four years I have been an invalid, unable to move except when stirred with a lever; but, a year ago last Thursday, I heard of the Granicular Syrup. I bought a bottle, smelt of the cork, and found myself a new man. I can now run twelve and a half miles an hour, and throw nineteen double somersets without stopping.

P.S.—A little of your Alicumstoutum Salve applied to a wooden leg, reduced a compound fracture in nineteen minutes, and is now covering the limb with a fresh cuticle of white gum pine bark.

PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.—All correspondents are requested to pre-pay their postage on letters to us, as they thereby secure pre-payment in return. The saving of two cents for each letter may seem a small matter to such as seldom write, but the general omission to pre-pay would make a difference of hundreds of dollars per annum in our own postage bills.

We also suggest the propriety, where correspondents write us expressly on their own business, requesting a favor which causes us some trouble, and with no corresponding benefit, that they not only pre-pay their postage, but also enclose a stamp, to pre-pay the answer they solicit in return.

DATING LETTERS.—Where our correspondents are not perfectly well known to us, we wish they would in all cases, date their letters very plainly, with their post-office address. Nearly every town in the United States has half a dozen name-sakes in other States, and of some of the most popular, they number by fifties. A few years since, there were about thirty Washingtons in Ohio alone. Let us, in all cases, have the name of their post-office and State, at the head of their letter, and they will be sure of a right direction for their letters in return.

CORRESPONDENTS will confer a favor by writing plainly. We spent four hours in deciphering a long article from a correspondent, which contained some good ideas. We have just received another from the same source, which we have necessarily laid by for the leisure of a rainy day. We never did like illegible writing, but we cheerfully correct ungrammatical expressions, and will properly prepare manuscript for the press with pleasure. If only plainly written, we care not how homely the style.

TO OUR FRIENDS.—Several communications, books, and pamphlets are received which we have not had not time to notice, owing to continued absence at the Cattle Shows and Fairs. Our friends and correspondents shall receive due attention in a week or two; in the mean while we beg a continuance of their favors.

Markets.

REMARKS.—We refer our readers to a full account of the European Corn Market, from the Mark Lane Express of the 17th Oct. In that it will be seen, Wheat had risen somewhat in France, since our last, and given way in England, from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. But we have a circular of two days later from England, by which we see that Wheat and Flour had recovered this depression. Provisions were inactive without change of rate. Cotton remained steady, notwithstanding the difficulty between the manufac-

turers and their operatives, and a great turn out of the latter for increased wages.

From the Mark Lane Express, Oct. 17th.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

THE weather since the commencement of the month has been very similar to that experienced at the corresponding period of last year, and the land is now in nearly as unfit a state for being worked as it was then. The primary cause of the shortness of the breadth of Wheat sown in the autumn of 1852 was the excess of wet, and we appear at present to be threatened by a like visitation. We sincerely trust that so great a misfortune may be averted; but thus far the season has been decidedly unfavorable for forwarding the necessary labors, and the sowing of Wheat must be delayed to a later period than usual in good years. The constant wet has besides, rendered it very difficult to get in the patches of spring-sown Wheat, late Oats and Beans remaining out at the close of September; and there is even at this period some quantity of corn in the fields, a portion so much injured as scarcely to be worth carrying. There is consequently nothing in the position of affairs to allow us to take a more favorable view in regard to our own resources.

The autumn-sown Wheat has given a decidedly short yield to the acre, and part of that sown in spring has been wholly lost, or is, at all events, unfit for human food. The Wheat trade has nevertheless become much quieter the last week or two, and a slight reaction has even taken place in prices. This pause we attribute mainly to the fears generally entertained of increased scarcity of money, and a consequent determination on the part of merchants and others to discourage speculative investments. The sad experience of 1847 is still too fresh in the memories of all to be overlooked, and there is an anxious desire to decline business attended with any kind of risk. The precaution which has all along been exercised is the best guarantee of future safety; and though an increase in value of money will naturally have the effect of contracting business in grain in the same way as other mercantile operations, we believe the corn trade to be in as sound a state to meet the difficulties of a contracted circulation as any other branch of commerce.

The decline in the price of Wheat from the highest point has been about 1s. to 2s. per qr. at most of the leading provincial markets. At Liverpool there was a few pressing sellers of American Flour in the early part of the week, and on Tuesday sales of the article were made at a reduction of 2s., and in partial cases 2s. 6d. per bbl. A portion of this decline was subsequently recovered, and on Friday a good business was done at rates very little below those previously current.

In addition to the cause above referred to, the downward movement in prices has no doubt been assisted by the increased arrivals of Wheat from abroad. A prevalence of westerly winds the latter part of last month, kept back vessels from the Baltic, and for a week or two the supplies were comparatively small; latterly we have had the wind from the east, and a large number of corn-laden ships have reached our coast. These will probably be followed by the remainder of the fleet in the course of the next eight or ten days, but afterwards we may calculate on a period of short arrivals, the shipments from the Lower Baltic ports having been very small of late, and those from Danzig having fallen off. Meanwhile there appears a probability of a revival in the French demand, the latest advices from thence stating that previous supplies had been worked up pretty closely, and that after a period of calm, prices had again begun to rise at the principal consuming towns. The Eastern question is still involved in great doubt and uncertainty, and war between Russia and Turkey is quite as likely as a peaceable arrangement of the dispute. It is therefore very questionable whether any portion of the large stocks of Wheat lying at Odessa and Galatz will be shipped off before winter sets in and puts a stop to the navigation. Such being the position of affairs at home and abroad, it may be questioned whether prices of Wheat can recede materially, and circumstances might easily occur to give a fresh impetus to the upward movement.

We have endeavored, in the foregoing remarks, to avoid exaggeration in any shape. We would rather allay than encourage alarm; but the fact that Great Britain and France will have to import to make good the deficiency of nearly, if not quite, one-third in the produce of the respective Wheat crops of these great bread-consuming countries, is of too much importance to be disguised; and we consider the economy of consumption, which a comparatively high range of prices is sure to occasion, the best safeguard against scarcity hereafter.

The trade at Mark Lane has maintained a tolerably firm tone, but there has not yet been much doing, buyers having in general confined their operations to as narrow limits as their pressing wants have allowed. English Wheat has come very sparingly to hand, only 1,763 qrs. having been received during the week ending this (Saturday) evening. The quantity brought forward by land-carriage samples from the neighboring counties has meanwhile been trifling; but so cautiously have the millers acted, that great difficulty has been experienced in effecting sales at the rates previously current; indeed, on Friday a small concession was in partial cases made, to clear off the few small lots left over from previous receipts. A few days of easterly wind have, as already remarked, brought to hand a good supply of Wheat from the Baltic ports; indeed, the arrival has rather exceeded what we had calculated on. The last Sound List shows that some further quantity of Wheat is on passage from the Baltic, and it is therefore more than probable that we may again have a good supply next week. Under this belief buyers have held aloof, as far as their wants have permitted. On Wednesday very little business was done, but a decline of about 1s. per qr. having been pretty generally submitted to on Friday, the inquiry improved, and more Wheat changed hands on the latter occasion than on any market day for some time past. The transactions in floating cargoes have been unimportant, the rates asked having been relatively higher than those at which parcels in granary might have been purchased. The arrivals from Black Sea ports off the coast have been quite unimportant, and there are only about half-a-dozen arrived cargoes undisposed of. Holders have in general remained very firm, but in some few cases rather less money has been taken. The offers from the Baltic have rather increased; still there has not been much doing free on board.

The sale for flour among the bakers has been exceedingly slow throughout the week, but the nominal top price has been steadily supported. Country household has in some cases been sold on rather easier terms than would have been accepted last week, and for American a trifle less has also in partial instance been taken. There was more inclination to buy the latter towards the close of Friday's market than in the early part of the week; and unless we receive materially increased supplies from the other side of the Atlantic, fresh qualities will soon become very scarce again.

THE CONTINENTAL CORN TRADE.

Most of the advices from the Baltic agree in stating that the quality of the new Wheat is decidedly inferior to the produce of last year, the wet weather during harvest having caused extensive injury. The quantity is, at the same time, estimated to be considerably less than in good average seasons; and stocks of old having been reduced into a very narrow compass, the more subdued accounts from hence had failed to influence prices materially.

From Koningsberg we learn that the stock of Wheat of last year's growth amounted to only 10,000 qrs., and that the position of the new brought forward proved so damp as to render it wholly unfit for shipment. In this position of affairs little business had been done, the prices asked for the finer kinds of the old in warehouse having been considerably above the limits of the British orders.

At Danzig, on the 11th of October, there was less inclination to buy Wheat than the preceding week, but there was not much actual giving way in prices. A lot of Lower Polish new Wheat, about 350 qrs. had been received, the weight not exceeding 58 lbs. to 59 lbs. per bushel, which had sold at equal to 59s. per qr., free on board. In Upper Poland the harvest had been better secured, and finer quality was expected to be received from thence in the spring.

Stettin letters of Tuesday's date inform us that holders of Wheat had become somewhat more anxious to realize, and that purchases might have been made on easier terms than the week before. With positive orders in hand, good 61 1-2 lbs. red Stettin Wheat might probably have been bought at 68s. per qr., cost and freight; and a lot of superior high-mixed Polish, weighing 62 lbs. per bushel, had been offered at 65s. per qr., free on board. The last charters had been at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per qr., for London. Hardly any spring corn had come forward, and prices of Barley and Oats were relatively higher than in the English markets.

At Rostock, on Tuesday, the trade was quiet, but holders remained exceedingly firm. Supplies of the new crop had come to hand very sparingly, and the quality is not well spoken of. Prices had ranged from 63s. to 68s. per qr., free on board, according to quality, weight, and condition.

At Hamburg, on Tuesday, there was not much

doing in Wheat; but prices were still very high there, as much as 72s. per qr. having been paid for red Upland of only 58 lbs weight.

In the Dutch markets the tendency of prices has continued upwards, and White Zealand Wheat was 5s. per qr. higher at Rotterdam on Monday than on that day week.

From Antwerp we learn that the Belgian Government had determined to prohibit the export of Potatoes after the 15th inst.

The most recent advices from France state that, after a calm of some duration, the demand for Wheat and Flour had again revived, under the conviction that the shortness of the harvest would be found to become greater than had been previously supposed. At Paris, on Wednesday, a rise of one to two francs per sack took place in the value of Flour, in consequence of a lively consumptive demand. The tendency of prices appears also to have been upwards at Havre and Nantes; and from the south the advices are again becoming excited.

In the Mediterranean markets a fresh impetus seems also to have been given to prices of Wheat. At Leghorn the supply had hardly kept pace with the consumptive demand; and for Marianopoli, equal to 63s. per qr., free on board, had been paid. At Genoa the value of the article was still higher, equal to 64s. 6d. up to 65s. 9d. having been given for Marianopoli and Berdianski, and 62s. to 63s. 4d. for Polish Odessa.

From the Black Sea we learn that the scarcity of shipping and the uncertainty of political affairs had interfered materially with business, and that the want of export demand had caused prices to decline.

At Galatz, good qualities of Wheat had been offered at 27s., but freight to the United Kingdom was 24s. 6d. per qr.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c.

Washington Market, Oct. 29, 1853.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Carrots, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. \$1 75; Mercers, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. \$1 62; Western Reds, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. 1 50; Sweet Potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. \$2; Tomatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ basket, 50¢; Cabbages, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100, \$2 50; $\frac{1}{2}$ 50; Red do., $\frac{1}{2}$ 100, \$3 50; $\frac{1}{2}$ 50; Cauliflowers, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, \$1 25; Broccoli, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, 75¢; Green Corn, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100, \$1; Lima Beans, $\frac{1}{2}$ basket, 75¢; String Beans, $\frac{1}{2}$ basket, \$1; Onions, white, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. \$2; do. yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. \$1 75; do. red, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. \$1 50; Parsnips $\frac{1}{2}$ bush, 37½¢; Carrots, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush, 37½¢; Beets, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush, 44¢; Turnips, white, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush, 37½¢; yellow, do. $\frac{1}{2}$ bush, 44¢; Ruta Baga, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush, 50¢; Endive, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100, 50¢; Lettuce, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100, \$1; Celery, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. bunches, 75¢; $\frac{1}{2}$ 25; Squashes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., 75¢; Pumpkins, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., 50¢; $\frac{1}{2}$ 25; Salsify, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen bunches, 50¢; Parsley, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen bunches, 25¢; Leeks, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. bunches, 37½¢; Radishes $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. bunches 25¢.

FRUIT.—Apples, Newton Pippins, choice $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., \$3 50; Middle quality, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. \$3; R. I. Greenings $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., \$2 50; $\frac{1}{2}$ 25; Pound Sweets, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. \$2; Vandervere, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. \$2 25; Russets, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. \$2 25; Baldwins $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. \$2 50; Pears, cooking, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., \$3 50; do. eating $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. \$6 10; Quinces, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. \$1 50; Grapes, (Isabella and Catawba,) $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 6¢; extra quality, 10¢; $\frac{1}{2}$ 12¢; inferior, 2¢; $\frac{1}{2}$ 4¢; Chestnuts $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., \$2 50; Hickory nuts $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., \$1 50; $\frac{1}{2}$ 25.

The supply of Apples has increased during the week, and they are much more abundant than was anticipated; the price has consequently fallen considerably. The produce market this morning was fully supplied with all kinds of Vegetables, and a brisk demand maintained prices at their usual rates. A greater scene of confusion cannot be imagined than the vicinity of the market place presents when the market is well attended. Those who go there on business may make up their minds to wade through at least 6 inches of mud, should they be so fortunate as to escape being run over by the contending vehicles; but the New-York public have become inured to such things.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Oct. 31, 1853.

The buyers had every thing their own way on this day week, but to day the sellers had the best of it. The day being fine, and the number of cattle in market much smaller than usual, prices went up a little, and those who calculated on a continued depression were greatly deceived. Buyers made a show of being stubborn, but they found it was to no purpose, they had to yield. The number of cattle in market at the Washington yards, it will be seen by the reports, was smaller by upwards of five hundred than that of last week, this, added to the favorable weather and other circumstances caused an advance in price of almost one dollar per hundred.

Among the cattle in the yards there were some superior lots from Chester Co., Pa., whence such generally come. Some of them were sold at from 9½¢ to 10¢. Some inferior animals sold as low as 7 cents.

The numbers at the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth st. A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor, are as follows:

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	ON HAND:
Beeves, 2,199	1,957
Cows and calves,	
Sheep and Lambs, 920	

Veals,	202
Swine,	443
BROWNING'S, Sixth street.	
Beeves,	510
Cows and Calves,	50
Sheep and Lambs,	5,995

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.	
Beeves,	160
Cows and calves,	120

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.	
Beeves,	375
Cows and Calves,	50
Sheep and Lambs,	4,500
Veals,	40

The cattle of the Washington Yards were transported as follows:

By the Harlem Railroad, Beeves, 255; Sheep and Lambs, 739; Veals, 202.

By the Hudson River Railroad: Beeves, 308; Sheep, 181.

By the Erie Railroad: Beeves, 300; Hogs, 443.

N. Y. State, by cars, 560; on foot, 205; by boats, 214.

Pennsylvania, on foot, 394.

Ohio, on cars, 115.

Kentucky, on cars, 113.

Virginia, on foot, 134.

The prices of cattle, according to the sales effected, would range as follows:

Inferior, 7¢ 7½.
Good, 8¢ 9.
Extra, 9½.
A few lots very superior, 10¢.

SWINE, a lot of 443 corn fed hogs were all sold at from 5½¢ to 6½¢. $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.

Hogs dressed, have been selling on board the market boats on the North river, during the week at from 7¢ to 7½¢ $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; there were a large number forwarded, and the general impression prevailed that pork would be lower. The increase in the price of beef may tend to keep it from falling this week.

SHEEP. At Chamberlain's a large number of sheep have been disposed of.

John Mortimer, broker, reports having sold about 1500 during the week at prices varying from \$2 75 to \$5 50, and for extras, \$7 to \$8. We give a few quotations from his sales book:

1 lot of 250 @ \$4 25; 217 @ \$3 87½; 268 @ \$5 46; 300 @ \$4 50; 200 @ \$3 75; 260 @ \$7; one small lot of extras @ \$8; and a lot of 112 for the Demerara market.

Wm. Deheart, sheep broker at the same place, reports sales of 390 sheep @ \$4 12½; a lot of 173 sheep, \$709 62; 62 sheep and lambs, \$248; 10 sheep @ \$2 25 each; a lot of 9, \$20 25; 107 sheep and lambs, \$318 13; 22 small lambs, \$35 50. The prices have been a little lower owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, and the large supply on hand. The market closed with a prospect of a slight advance. Cattle are at 7¢ 9½; cows and calves, \$25, \$40, and \$65; veals, 5¢ to 7¢ $\frac{1}{2}$ pound. At Brownings, sheep have been a little lower; they are reported at from \$2 50 to \$5 50 each, and a few extras bring as high as \$6 to \$7. Lambs have been selling at from \$1 75 to \$4 50, with a few extras at higher prices. The prices of beees and cows do not differ here from those quoted for other market places. The market on the whole has improved materially.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs. 5 62½ @ —
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	5 50 @ —
Beeswax.	
American Yellow.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 27 @ 28
Bristles.	
American, Gray and White.....	40 @ — 45
Coal.	
Liverpool Orrel.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ chaldron, — @ 11 —
Scotch.....	— @ —
Sidney.....	— @ —
Pictou.....	6 50 @ 7 —
Anthracite.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2,000 lb. 6 50 @ 7 —
Cordage.	
Bale Rope.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 7 @ — 7½
Boit Rope.....	— @ — 12½
Corks.	
Velvet, Quarts.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gro. — 85 @ — 45
Velvet, Pints.....	— 20 @ — 28
Phials.....	— 4 @ — 12
Cotton.	
Inferior.....	— @ —
Low to good ord.....	7½ @ 8½ 7½ @ 8½ 7½ @ 8½
Low to good mid.....	9½ @ 10½ 10½ @ 11½ 11 @ 11½
Mid. fair to fair.....	10½ @ 11½ 10½ @ 11½ 11½ @ 12
Fully fr. to good fr.....	— @ —
Good and fine.....	— @ —
Cotton Baggings.	
Gunny Cloth.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ yard, — 10½ @ 10½
American Kentucky.....	— @ —
Dundee.....	— @ —
Feathers.	
Live Geese, prime.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 48 @ — 50
Flax.	
Jersey.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 8 @ — 9

Flour and Meal.

Sour	5 37 1/2 @ 5 62 1/2
Superfine No. 2	6 18 1/2 @ 6 18 1/2
State, common brands	6 43 1/2 @ 6 50
State, straight brands	6 50 @ 6 50
State, favorite brands	6 56 1/2 @ 6 62 1/2
Western, mixed do.	6 43 1/2 @ 6 50
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.	6 50 @ 6 56 1/2
Michigan, fancy brands	6 56 1/2 @ 6 56 1/2
Ohio, common to good brands	6 43 1/2 @ 6 56 1/2
Ohio, round hoop, common	6 50 @ 6 56 1/2
Ohio, fancy brands	6 62 1/2 @ 6 68 1/2
Ohio, extra brands	6 68 1/2 @ 6 75
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.	6 62 1/2 @ 7 12 1/2
Genesee, fancy brands	6 62 1/2 @ 6 68 1/2
Genesee, extra brands	6 75 @ 7 50
Canada, (in bond)	6 62 1/2 @ 6 62 1/2
Brandywine	6 87 1/2 @ 6 93 1/2
Georgetown	6 87 1/2 @ 6 93 1/2
Petersburgh City	6 87 1/2 @ 6 93 1/2
Richmond Country	6 81 1/2 @ 6 87 1/2
Alexandria	6 81 1/2 @ 6 87 1/2
Baltimore, Howard Street	6 81 1/2 @ 6 87 1/2
Rye Flour	4 62 1/2 @ 4 75
Corn Meal, Jersey	4 06 1/2 @ 4 12 1/2
Corn Meal, Brandywine	4 50 @ 4 50
Corn Meal, Brandywine	punch 10 @ 10

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee	1 55 @ 1 60
Wheat, do. Canada (in bond)	1 40 @ 1 52
Wheat, Southern, White	1 45 @ 1 50
Wheat, Ohio, White	1 44 @ 1 48
Wheat, Michigan, White	1 53 @ 1 57
Wheat, Mixed Western	1 31 @ 1 42
Wheat, Western Red	1 26 @ 1 42
Rye, Northern	92 @ 93
Corn, Unsound	75 @ 76
Corn, Round Yellow	78 @ 79
Corn, Round White	77 @ 78
Corn, Southern White	78 @ 80
Corn, Southern Yellow	78 @ 79
Corn, Southern Mixed	76 @ 77
Corn, Western Mixed	76 @ 77
Corn, Western Yellow	76 @ 77
Barley	80 @ 86
Oats, River and Canal	46 @ 48
Oats, New-Jersey	45 @ 47
Oats, Western	49 @ 50
Oats, Penna.	49 @ 48
Oats, Southern	40 @ 44
Peas, Black-eyed	2 bush. @ 2 85
Peas, Canada	90 @ 1
Beans, White	1 12 1/2 @ 1 25

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed	20 @ 22
Buenos Ayres, Mixed	19 @ 21

Hay, for shipping.

North River, in bales	100 lbs. @ 65 @ 70
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Hemp.

Russia, clean	10 @ 10
Russia, Outshot	10 @ 10
Manilla	10 1/2 @ 10
Sisal	10 @ 10
Sunn	6 @ 6
Italian	240 @ 240
Jute	132 50 @ 135
American, Dew-rotted	135 @ 167 50
American, do. Dressed	160 @ 220
American, Water-rotted	160 @ 220

Hops.

1853	33 @ 37 1/2
1852	25 @ 30

Lime.

Rockland, Common	50 @ 90
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Lumber.

Timber, White Pine	18 @ 22
Timber, Oak	25 @ 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.	35 @ 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine	18 @ 22

YARD SELLING PRICES.

Timber, Oak Scantling	17 50 @ 18 75
Timber, or Beams, Eastern	17 50 @ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked	20 @ 25
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked	20 @ 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear	37 50 @ 40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 3d qual.	30 @ 35
Boards, North River, Box	16 @ 17
Boards, Albany Pine	16 @ 22
Boards, City Worked	22 @ 24
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling	25 @ 25
Plank, do. narrow, clear flooring	25 @ 25
Plank, Albany Pine	26 @ 32
Plank, City Worked	26 @ 32
Plank, Albany Spruce	18 @ 20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked	22 @ 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed	2 25 @ 2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved	2 75 @ 3
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.	22 @ 28
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d qual.	22 @ 25
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 3d qual.	17 @ 21
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.	32 @ 32
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.	16 @ 16
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.	23 @ 23
Staves, White Oak, Pipe	65 @ 65
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.	52 @ 52
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.	40 @ 40
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.	38 @ 35
Heading, White Oak	60 @ 60

Molasses.

New-Orleans	26 @ 29
Porto Rico	25 @ 30
Cuba Muscovado	23 @ 26
Trinidad Cuba	23 @ 25
Cardenas, &c.	22 1/2 @ 23

Nails.

Cut, 4d @ 60d	4 1/2 @ 5
Wrought, 6d @ 20d	4 @ 5

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County	280 lb. @ 5
Turpentine, Wilmington	4 87 1/2 @ 4 87 1/2
Pitch, City	2 75 @ 2 75

Resin, Common, (delivered)	1 75 @ 1 57 1/2
Resin, White	280 lb. 2 50 @ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine	gall. - 66 @ - 68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City	ton. - @ -
Thick, Round, Country	- @ 28 -
Thin Oblong Country	- @ 32 -

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia	ton. 3 50 @ 3 75
White Nova Scotia	3 50 @ 3 62 1/2

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country	bbl. 7 75 @ 10 50
Beef, Prime, Country	4 75 @ 5 25
Beef, Mess, City	13 25 @ 13 -
Beef, Mess, extra	14 @ 14 25
Beef, Prime, City	6 @ 6 25
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin	12 @ 12 50
Beef, Prime, Mess	17 50 @ 20 -
Pork, Mess, Western	bbl. 16 @ -
Pork, Prime, Western	13 @ 13 12 1/2
Pork, Prime, Mess	14 50 @ 15 -
Pork, Clear, Western	19 @ 19 -
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels	lb. 11 1/2 @ 11 -
Hams, Pickled	- @ -
Hams, Dry Salted	- @ -
Shoulders, Pickled	- @ -
Shoulders, Dry Salted	- @ -
Beef Hams, in Pickle	bbl. 11 @ 15 -
Beef, Smoked	lb. 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Butter, Orange County	24 @ 26
Butter, Ohio	14 @ 18
Butter, New-York State Dairies	18 @ 21
Butter, Canada	14 @ 16
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond)	- @ -
Cheese, fair to prime	9 @ 10 1/2

Salt.

Turks Island	bush. - 48 @ - 50
St. Martin's	- @ -
Liverpool, Ground	sack, 1 10 @ 1 12 1/2
Liverpool, Fine	1 40 @ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's	1 72 1/2 @ 1 75

Saltpetre.

Refined	6 1/2 @ 8
Crude, India	7 @ 7 1/2
Nitrate Soda	5 @ 5 1/2

Seeds.

Clover	lb. - 10 @ - 10 1/2
Timothy, Mowed	tee. 14 @ 17
Timothy, Reaped	17 @ 20
Flax, American, Rough	bush. - @ -
Linsed, Calcutta	- @ -

Sugar.

St. Croix	lb. - @ -
New-Orleans	4 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Cuba Muscovado	4 1/2 @ 6
Porto Rico	4 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Havana, White	7 1/2 @ 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow	5 @ 7 1/2
Manilla	5 @ 7
Brazil White	5 @ 7
Brazil, Brown	5 @ 7
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Leaf	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do. do. do. Crushed	9 @ 9
do. do. do. Ground	9 @ 9
do. (A) Crushed	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do. 2d quality, Crushed	none

Tobacco.

Virginia	lb. - @ -
Kentucky	6 1/2 @ 10
Mason County	7 @ 11
Maryland	- @ -
St. Domingo	12 @ 18
Cuba	18 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Yara	40 @ 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers	25 @ 1
Florida Wrappers	6 @ 60
Connecticut Seed Leaf	6 @ 20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf	5 1/2 @ 15

Tallow.

American, Prime	lb. - 11 1/2 @ - 12
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Wool.

American, Saxony Fleeced	lb. - 50 @ - 55
American, Full-blood Merino	46 @ 48
American 1/2 and 3/4 Merino	42 @ 45
American, Native and 1/2 Merino	38 @ 40
Extra, Pulled	46 @ 48
Superfine, Pulled	42 @ 44
No. 1, Pulled	38 @ 40

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTH DOWN RAMS AND ESSEX BOARS.—L. G. MORRIS, Mount Forham, Westchester Co., N. J., has still remaining several superior Rams not let for the present season; two of which are imported from the dock of Jonas Webb's letting Price varying from \$25 to \$75 each; and two or three One and Two year old Bucks for sale, from \$50 to \$100 each; and a few Buck Lambs of good growth, from \$25 to \$40 each. Forwarded by express to any part of the country in a crate or box, the party hiring or purchasing paying expense from New-York. All the above stock are bred on both sides from the stock of Jonas Webb. Also two thorough-bred Essex Boars for sale; bred on both sides from imported stock, one Two and a Half year old, price \$40; and the other One and a Half years old, price \$30.

SHANGHAI BUFF, GREY, AND WHITE; ALSO BRAMA-Foots and Malay fowl, 100 pairs assorted for sale. Also Trees and Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses and Grape Vines. Catalogue furnished. Apply by mail (post paid) to
GEO. SNYDER & CO.
Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.—Including every thing necessary to the garden, greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. The best season for transplanting is after Oct. 10. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

PIANO-FORTE.—NEW AND SECOND HAND ROSE-wood Pianos, superior tone and finish, very low for cash or approved paper. JOHN P. WARE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 55 Barclay st. opposite College Place.

FASHION, ELEGANCE, AND ECONOMY.—THREE things very important in the selection of a Gentleman's wardrobe, which may certainly be combined by purchasing your garments of BOUTH. His Fall and Winter stock of goods is truly superb, comprising the best and latest styles from the French, English, and American markets; and he employs the best artists and workmen to be obtained, giving his own immediate attention to all orders. His pantaloons are the best ultra of an easy and elegant fit. By all means call on
J. C. BOUTH, DRAFTER AND TAILOR.
8-20 486 Broadway, corner of Broome street.

SHOW-CASES, SHOW-CASES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT constantly on hand and made to order in the neatest manner, and at short notice. Orders received from any part of the Union punctually attended to. N. B.—Cases loaned for fair of the American Institute. B. K. PEEBLES, No. 124 Grand st., three doors from Broadway, N. Y.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.—A NEW AND valuable invention; will harvest 8 to 12 acres in the best manner.
R. L. ALLEN, 129 and 131 Water street.

SEEDS.—TIMOTHY; RED AND WHITE CLOVER; BLUE Grass; Orchard Grass; Bay Grass; Red Top; Sugar Corn; Peas; Beans; Turnip; Cabbage; Beet; Lettuce; Onions; Radish; Squash; Osage Orange; Largeellow Locust, and all other kinds of field and garden seeds. Also Rhubarb Roots; Asparagus Plants, &c.
R. L. ALLEN, 129 and 131 Water street.

REFORM BOOK STORE.—THE FOLLOWING IMPORT-ant works on Physiological and Social Science, are published by Dr. T. L. NICHOLS, at No. 65 Walker street, New-York.

ESOTERIC ANTHROPOLOGY. A comprehensive and confidential treatise on the Structure, Functions, Conditions, Perversions, and most intimate relations of Men and Women. 432 pages; 81 Engravings. Price One Dollar.

THE SCIENCE OF SOCIETY. on the basis of Equity, Sovereignty of the Individual, Cost the Limit of Price. By S. P. ANDREWS, Esq. Price One Dollar.

WOMAN IN ALL AGES AND NATIONS. By T. L. NICHOLS, M.D. Historical and Philosophical. Seventy-five Cents.

LOVE, MARRIAGE, AND DIVORCE. discussion, by HENRY JAMES, HORACE GREELEY, J. P. ANDREWS. Fifteen Cents.

GORDON, JOB AND CARD PRINTER, 84 NASSAU ST. Cards, Circulars, Bill-heads, Labels, &c., cheaply and neatly printed.

DR. WM. S. LATSON, SURGEON AND MECHANIC of White street, New-York, where all operations in the line of his profession will be attended to in a manner creditable to himself, and entirely satisfactory to his patrons, both in regard to charges and services rendered. Persons who wish to inquire are referred to Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., 116 Ninth street; Rev. C. M. Jameson, Second avenue, near Fifth st.; Rev. J. O. Guldin, 123 Livingston st., New-York; and Rev. J. Proudhon, D. D., New Brunswick, N. J.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—READ IT.—WE HAVE MADE and for sale, a wash called HAIR REGENERATOR, which we will warrant to restore the grey hair of any one, old or young, to their color; and entirely prevent the hair from falling off. Price \$1. A word to the wise, &c. No puffing and no humbug. KNIGHT & QUERU, Chemists, 341 Broadway, up stairs.

OTTO & KOEHLER, MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL and Orthopedical Machines, Instruments, Trusses, Bandages, &c., No. 58 Chatham street, second floor, New-York. All kinds of Instruments, Tools, and Scissors made, repaired, and ground at the shortest notice.

DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE, WINE and Porter bottles, Demijohns, &c.—Constantly for sale by
O. HULL, 145 Maiden Lane.

BERDAN'S GOLD QUARTZ MACHINE MANUFACTUR-ing Company, No. 6 Wall street, New-York. Are prepared to execute orders with dispatch.
H. A. V. POST, Secretary.

WAGON WANTED.—SECOND-HAND, NOT MUCH worn. Two seats, and sufficiently light for one horse. A good harness would be taken with it.
S. W. VAN NORDEN, 189 Water street.

HOUSE FURNISHING AND MECHANICS' HARD-ware.—M. DA COSTA & CO. offer for sale all articles in the above line cheap for cash. All articles warranted, exchanged or taken back. No. 206 Chatham street, opposite Division street, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office.
ALBANY, August 18, 1853.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Henry S. Randall;
A Comptroller, in the place of John C. Wright;
An Attorney General, in the place of Levi S. Chaffield;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of William J. McAlpine.

A State Treasurer, in the place of Benjamin Welch, Jr.;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John C. Mather;
A State Prison Inspector, in the place of William P. Angel;
Two Judges of the Court of Appeals—one in the place of Hiram Denio, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Freeborn G. Jewett;
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Charles E. Benton.

All whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next, except that of Freeborn G. Jewett, which will expire on the last day of December, 1857.

Also a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of John W. Edmonds; whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next;

Also four Senators for the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Senate Districts, in the place of William McKersray, Obadiah Newcomb, James W. Beekman, and Edwin D. Morgan, whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:
Sixteen members of Assembly.
Two Justices of the Supreme Court, in the place of John Duer and Robert Emmet.

A Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daley.
A District Attorney, in the place of N. Bowditch Blunt.
Two Governors of the Alms House, in the place of Richard S. Williams and Isaac Townsend.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY S. RANDALL,
Secretary of State.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the Statute in each case made and provided.

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above, until the Election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors and passed for payment.

See Revised Statute, Vol. I, Chap. 6, title 8, article 3d, part 1st, page 140.

CARRINGTON SHANGHAI.—I AM NOW READY TO supply the above new importation of Shanghaies, the finest yet imported, of beautiful plumage, short legs, and first rate layers and setters. The original imported cock, weighing 15 pounds, was sold to a gentleman in Pennsylvania for \$25, and took the first premium at every fair at which he was exhibited. I have one hen of the same breed that weighs 10 pounds. The above fowls will be cooped in good order, and delivered to the express office in Providence, at \$15. I can also supply all the other breeds of fancy poultry: viz. black Spanish Dorkins, White and speckled Shanghae, Forbes' white, &c., black Bantams, games, &c., &c. All orders promptly attended to, and every thing warranted as it is represented. Purchasers will do well to give me call. Please address, **EDWARD A. BORN,** 3-5 No. 30 South Water street, Providence, R. I.

FULL BLOODED NEWFOUNDLANDS, SHEPHERD'S dogs, King Charles Spaniels, Scotch and English Rat Terriers, beautiful Italian Greyhounds, &c.: these are of the choicest breeds. Also, large Changhae and Chittagong fowls, at 205 Water street. 6-15

CARRIAGE-MAKERS.

J. B. OLIVER & CO., LIGHT WAGON AND CARRIAGE Manufacturers, corner of Dock and Water streets, (near Fulton Ferry), Brooklyn, Long Island. Light Wagons and Carriages, of the latest and most approved patterns, made to order at the shortest notice. Terms reasonable. Timber and work warranted of the best quality. Trimming, Painting, and Repairing of every description, done with neatness and dispatch. Persons wishing to purchase are most respectfully invited to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. 1-9

LIGHT CARRIAGES.—**ISAAC FORD, COACH AND LIGHT** Carriage-Maker, 116 Elizabeth street, New-York, has constantly on hand a great variety of carriages of all kinds, of the most fashionable pattern, built under his personal superintendence, in the very best manner, and of the very best materials. Carriages from his establishment are now running in England, France, Canada, and throughout the United States. Carriages will be built to order at very short notice, of any pattern, and on the most reasonable terms. 1-31 **ISAAC FORD, 116 Elizabeth street, New-York.**

CLOTHING.

EXTENSIVE RETAIL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—**ALFRED HUNTER & CO.,** No. 141 Broadway, New-York, between Howard and Grand streets, invite the attention of their friends and customers to a very large and choice variety of entirely new and most desirable styles of fashionable clothing, suitable for the season, among which may be found every article required for a gentleman's wardrobe. Boys' and Children's Clothing, A. M. & Co. offer an assortment of infinite variety, comprising styles entirely new, and of materials of the most approved character. Well-made goods exclusively. No deviation can, in any instance, be made from the marked price. Should any dissatisfaction exist after the purchase of an article, it may be returned, and the money will be cheerfully refunded. N. B.—Every description of clothing made to order in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. 2-14

THE BEST PLACE TO GET MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTH- ing, ready-made or made to order, is at No. 61 Fulton street. At this establishment you will find a large assortment of fashionable ready-made clothing; also a splendid assortment of Goods, which will be made to order in a style that cannot be surpassed. 2-30

IRA PEREGO & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEAL- ers in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, 61 Nassau street, New-York. 2-19

DAGUERRETYPE.

C. FARRAND, DAGUERREAN ARTIST, 307 BROAD- way, New-York. Sky-light first floor. Likenesses taken daily, in every style of the Art. 2-15

DENTISTRY.

DR. CHARLES S. ROWELL, NO. 11 CHAMBERS STREET, New-York, confines his attention to the practice of Dentistry, in all its various branches. The improvements which he has introduced have rendered these teeth perfect for speech, mastication, and natural appearance. Premium Incorruptible Artificial Gum Teeth.—These teeth have won the admiration of all who have seen them, and the warm approval and recommendation of all who have used or worn them. **CHARLES S. ROWELL, No. 11 Chambers street.** 2-30

DENTISTRY.—TEETH FOR ALL.—FROM A SINGLE tooth to an entire set—inserted by J. BUSKY, Dentist, 359 Broadway. Also teeth cleaned, filled, and extracted. Toothache cured. Charges moderate. Terms cash. 2-15

DRY GOODS.

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE in New-York. **THOMAS G. STEARNS, Importer and Jobber of Silks, Millinery, and Fancy Goods,** (at net cash prices—time granted by adding interest.) No. 163 Broadway, New-York, has now in store, and is daily receiving and offering, at the lowest prices, a complete assortment of goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisse, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs. The undersigned would invite merchants from the North, South, East and West, when in the city, to favor him with a call, and examine his stock before purchasing. **THOMAS G. STEARNS, No. 163 Broadway,** Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane. 1-9

HAIR RESTORERS, &c.

A GREAT AND IMPORTANT END ACCOMPLISHED.—Van Deusen's Improved Washine is now confidently and generally offered by the inventor, for the cure of the best modern remedies for the improvement, health, and beauty of the Human Hair. Its faithful application will, on the head of Baldness, reproduce a fine and entirely new growth, and convert that which is gray to its natural and primitive color. This desirable change is effected by the action of the improved Washine on the roots or fibres, thereby aiding nature in restoring those healthy functions indispensable to the life and beauty of the Hair. This invaluable article consists altogether of vegetable infusions, and is entirely free from all mineral acids and alcoholic agency. As an article for the Toilet, also, this preparation is without a rival, cleansing the head from Dandruff and Scurf, and affording an efficacious remedy for nervous and constitutional headaches. Sold by the inventor at the express office, DE WITT'S CHAMBERS street, and by the principal Druggists of New-York and Brooklyn Cities, and those of the United States generally. 1-17

PROFESSOR ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRIOPHEROUS, OR Medicated Compound for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring, and strengthening the hair, relieving diseases of the skin, curing rheumatic pain, and healing external wounds.—Bound by no geographical lines, the reputation of Barry's Triopherous pervades the Union. The sales of the article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Professor Barry, after a careful examination of his sales-book, finds that the number of bottles delivered to order, in quantities of from half a gross upward, during the year 1882, was within a trifle of 950,000. It is unnecessary to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties of the Triopherous when the public have furnished such an endorsement as this. The cheapness of the article, and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommended it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects of the fluid exceeded expectation. It acted like a charm. The ladies would not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it; and thus was built up a wholesale trade of an extent hitherto unheard of as regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached, and it is believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles. Depot and Manufacturing, No. 137 Broadway, New-York. Retail price, 25 cents a large bottle. Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada. Mexico, West Indies, &c. &c. 2-8

NE PLUS ULTRA.—THE STEADY PERSISTENCE and practice of a great many years have enabled J. LASCALA to discover what all the endeavors of men have hitherto found to be useless. J. Lascala's Vegetable Hair Regenerator is the very specific to cure the diseases of the integument of the head, which cause the deterioration or loss of the ornament of the head, so that it prevents baldness, causes the hair to grow, makes the dandruff disappear, and renders to the hair a beautiful gloss. This article will be found at Lascala's Perfumery Store, 584 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel, where there is the best assortment of French Perfumery, Shirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Canes, and Umbrellas, and every kind of fashionable toilet articles. 1-13

BARKER'S CHEVEUXTONIQUE.—THIS IS AN ENTIRE- ly new article, concocted for the purpose of Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the Hair, and, unlike most preparations designed for the same objects, it is free from all grease, so that its application cannot soil the most delicate fabric. As an eradicator of Dandruff, it is unequalled, while its inability in cases of headache, easing the most violent in a few moments, cannot fail to commend it to universal appreciation. The Cheveux-tonique is for sale by all the respectable druggists and fancy stores throughout the city. The depot for its sale, wholesale and retail, is at BARKER'S Ladies' Hair Dressing Establishment, No. 439 Broadway. 2-18

WIGS AND TOUPEES.—MEDHURST & HEARD'S NEW- ly invented Gossamer Wig, Scalps, and Toupees, are far in advance of all others offered to the public. They are made of the best natural curled hair, inserted singly, so as to defy the closest inspection to detect them from a natural head of hair. Best assortment of Wigs, Half-Wigs, Toupees, Braids of long hair, Ringlets, Frizzettes, &c., which, for price and quality, are unequalled. The trade supplied wholesale. Call and judge for yourselves. 37 Maiden Lane. 1-16

HORTICULTURAL.

LINNEN GARDEN AND NURSERIES.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Fishkill, New-York, offer their unrivalled assortment of the choicest Fruit and Trees, of the most select and beautiful Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Flowering Plants. They have a large stock of extra large sized Fruit and Ornamental Trees, the Pears and others in a bearing state, and large quantities of Vines, Grapes, Currants, &c. at No. 157 Water street, New-York, or will be sent per man to post-paid applicants who enclose stamps. N. B. The collection of Roses is unequalled. 2-8

NURSEYMEN AND PROPRIETORS OF GREEN- houses.—The subscriber will furnish any quantity of Magnolia Trees, one and two years old, for \$25 per hundred, delivered in Savannah, Ga. Also, Plum Trees for \$50 per hundred. The trees will be well packed in moss, so as to be sent any distance with safety. All orders will be promptly attended to. **C. T. DRAKE, Savannah, Georgia, August, 1883.** 2-8

RASPBERRY PLANTS, OF THE PURE RED ANTWERP stock, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. The plants are all warranted, and in a healthy condition, and will be delivered in New-York for \$50 per thousand. **NATHANIEL HALLOCK, Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y.—P. S.** Orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and no charge made for packing. Orders to R. L. ALLEN, 129 and 131 Water street, will receive prompt attention. 1-31

FOR SALE AT THE SOUTH-NORWALK NURSERY, THE great "LAWTON NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY." Having procured from Mr. Lawton my stock of plants, I am enabled to offer them at a very low price. Also, plants of the white-fruited Blackberry, and the new pure Red Antwerp Raspberry. We warrant all the plants we sell as the pure and unmixed. **GEORGE REYMOUR & CO., South-Norwalk Nursery, Conn.** 1-11

HOTELS.

FARMER'S HOTEL, 245 AND 247 WASHINGTON STREET, between Robinson and Murray, New-York. Farmers, and the public generally, will find it to their advantage and convenience to patronize this house, it being in the immediate vicinity of the New-York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, Harlem Railroad, Albany, Newark, New-Brunswick and the California steamboats and steamship landings. Boarding \$1 per day. 1-25 **WM. S. CHAMBERLIN & CO., Proprietors.**

PATTEN'S HOTEL, CORNER GREENWICH AND WAR- ren streets, New-York, a short distance from the Hudson River and Erie Railroad Depots. 1-14

HOUSE-FURNISHING.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.—THREE YEARS AGO THE Baking Powder manufactured by EUGENE R. DURKEE was known only to a small circle of acquaintances, but its real worth, and the perseverance of its proprietor, has won for it world-wide celebrity, and in every city, town and village throughout this country its name is a familiar household word. To the trade nothing more saleable or profitable is offered. Principal office, 133 Water street, New-York. For sale by grocers generally. 6-18

CHIMNEY TOPS, MADE BY THE GARNKIRK COMPANY, Encaustic Tiles for floors, Vases and Statuary for lawns and gardens, &c. for sale by **MILLER, COATES & YOUNG, 279 Pearl street.** 2-23

N. & J. BROWN, PAPER-HANGING, BORDER AND BAND- box Importing and Manufacturing Warehouse, Nos. 63 Canal, and 61 Lispenard streets, N. Y. Constantly on hand, Band-boxes by the bale. Also, Grates, prisms, a large assortment of Rooms papered in the best manner, at short notice. 2-14

DEMEURE, MAURITZ & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Patent Spring Mattresses and Iron Bedsteads, Nos. 65 and 66 Centre street, and 510 Broadway, New-York.

There has been an article in the household of greater importance than the Bed or Mattress. Those who know how much health and comfort depend on having beds that will carry off the heat and unhealthy effluvia of the body, need not be informed of their great superiority over those that confine it during the hours of repose in a debilitating and unhealthy atmosphere.

Public attention is particularly called to these Mattresses, as they remain perfectly free from insects, and are especially recommended for convenience, durability, and the prolongation of health and life. The Iron Bedsteads, designed with best taste, of all sizes, and offered on the most reasonable terms. 2-11

CABINET FURNITURE.—HENRY W. KINGMAN, FOR- mer partner of PHELPS & KINGMAN, having sold out his interest in that firm, has taken the store No. 434 Pearl street, where he will keep a large and extensive assortment of all kinds of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c. &c. at wholesale or retail; and by his long experience in manufacturing and dealing in Cabinet Furniture, he can offer to the public a greater variety on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in New-York or elsewhere. H. W. K. has also the right to manufacture and sell in New-York, Blair's Patent Hair Bedstead, the best article in use, which recovers the highest premium at the late Fair of the American Institute. He would invite his old friends and the public generally to call and examine his assortment. Particular attention paid to packing and shipping goods. 2-11

HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS, READ!—THE ATTENTION of those interested is respectfully invited to the extensive and valuable assortment of Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses, and Feathers, now offered for approval and sale by M. WILLARD, 150 Chatham street, corner of Mulberry street. The quality of this stock, it is confidently asserted, cannot be excelled; and, as it is the determination of the advertiser to sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any dealer in the city, he solicits the visits of the public. 2-18

HOUSE-FURNISHING AND MECHANICS' HARDWARE. M. DA COSTA & CO., offer for sale all articles in the above line cheap for cash. All articles warranted, exchanged or taken back. No. 306 Chatham street, opposite Division street, New-York. 2-9

GREAT BARGAINS IN FEATHERS, BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c., at CRAWBUCK'S, 358 Grand street, second door east of Essex street, cheap upholstery and feather store.—Patent Hair Bedstead, the best article in use, which recovers the highest premium at the late Fair of the American Institute. He would invite his old friends and the public generally to call and examine his assortment. Particular attention paid to packing and shipping goods. 2-11

IRON BEDSTEADS VS. BEDBUGS!—500 IRON BEDSTEADS, which fold to occupy the space of a chair. 500 Iron Bedsteads, proof against Yankee knives. Iron Chairs, Iron Hat Stands, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Furniture, bronzed in a most beautiful manner. All kinds of Iron Fence and Verandah Work, made at very low rates. **MAUREL, Manufacturer,** 178 William street, between Beekman and Spruce, N. Y. 2-36

CARPETINGS.—SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1883.—PETER- SON & HUMPHREY, 379 Broadway, (corner White street,) have received per late steamers and packers from Europe, their large and extensive assortment of rich and elegant Carpets, consisting of rich Mosaic Carpets, in one entire piece; rich Medallion Carpets, adapted to any sized room; rich Velvet Ambassadors and Axminster Carpets; rich Tapestry and Brussels Carpets; and a large variety of new patterns and shagging. On cloths, from the best English and American manufacturers, of the best finish and design, patterns only to be found at our establishment, and all other goods usually found in first-class carpet stores, for sale on the most reasonable terms. Having given our orders and received our goods before the late advance in prices, we are enabled to offer our stock of goods full 10 per cent. less than those stores obliged to purchase at the advanced rates. Freely shown to persons favoring us with their patronage. 2-21

INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED in 1824. Office—No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front street, Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall street, New-York.

This Company have their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a surplus of \$30,000, continue to insure dwellings, houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution. 1-22

DIRECTORS. William Ellsworth, Justus S. Redfield, John A. Bernier, John A. Bernier, Caleb S. Woodhull, Fordyce Hitchcock, Charles T. Cromwell, John C. Smith, Samuel P. Townsend, George Gillilan, John Eadie, Joseph M. Greenwood, Joel S. Outman, Samuel F. Whiting, Robert C. Bell, John Greenwood, Jr., John N. Genin, George Burroughs, Henry Quackenbush, A. B. Miller. **WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President,** **ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary.** 1-22

FARMER'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF ONEIDA, CAPI- tal, \$200,000. J. W. BOUCK, AGENT, 75 Broadway. 1-22

GRANITE INSURANCE COMPANY, UTICA, CAPITAL, \$200,000. J. W. BOUCK, Agent, 75 Broadway. 1-22

JEWELRY, &c.

C. LINHEER & CO., ARTISTS EN CHEVEUX AND Jewellers, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, were awarded the first premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, in 1883, '84, '85, and '86. All kinds of ornamental Hair Work set in gold. Ladies and gentlemen can have their own hair worked at the shortest notice. 2-14

LIVERY STABLES.

NORTHROP & POSTS DROVE AND SALE STABLES, corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-fourth street, New-York. The subscribers, formerly proprietors of the Rose Hill Stables, respectfully announce to their former patrons and the public generally, that they have taken the five new fire-proof brick stables, capable of holding 300 horses, directly opposite the Bull's Head Hotel, and, by their efforts to please, hope to receive a fair share of the patronage which they so strongly solicit. **R. K. NORTHROP, New-York, April 1st, 1883.** N. B.—New wagons and harness for the accommodation of their customers. 1-34

CONKLIN & HUGG, LIVERY STABLES, NOS. 83 & 85
Twenty-fourth street, between Lexington and Third
Avenues, (office on Twenty-fourth street.) New-York.—Coaches,
Light Wagons, and Horses to let on most reasonable terms.
Horses kept by the day, week, or month. 1-4

MACHINERY, PATENTS, &c.

MASSACHUSETTS IRON WORKS.—HOOPER, THACHER
& CO., Wrought and Cast Iron Railings, Balconies,
Verandahs, &c., 333 Broadway, New-York.—Iron Work of
every description. Factory, corner Newark and Meadow
streets, Hoboken. 2-17

ENGINEERING.—MESSRS. BOURRY & ROEDER, CON-
sulting and Mechanical Engineers, offer their services
as agents for purchasing and superintending the construction
of Steam Vessels, Engines and Boilers of every description;
Saw, Flour, and Sugar Mills, and machinery in general. Spec-
ifications, Contracts, and Estimates prepared. Plans and
detail Drawings furnished. Specifications and drawings of
Patents made, and Patents applied for, for the United States,
and every country in Europe. Office, 333 Broadway, New-
York. 2-13

KUMBEL'S PATENT MACHINE-STRETCHED LEATHER
Banding.—The only Patented Band in the United
States. They are made from the best oak leather, are thor-
oughly stretched, cemented, and riveted together, and made
to run straight, and can be furnished of any length, and from
one to thirty inches wide—single, double, or round—by ad-
dressing Wm. KUMBEL, Patentee, No. 33 Ferry street, New-
York. 2-14

M. OF J. FAMBACH & GALVANI, MANUFACTURERS
of Fancy Leather Goods for Ladies Ornaments, Work-
boxes, and Stationers. No. 14 North William street, N. Y.
2-18

ORR, DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD.
No. 52 John street, New-York. 2-15

AMERICAN STEEL WORKS.—SAWS AND FILES.—SAM
UEL D. WILLIAMS, Saw and File Manufacturer, Depot
No. 8 Liberty street, offers for sale, on favorable terms, in
quantities to suit—
Extra C. S. warranted Circular Saws, from 4 to 75 inches in
diameter.
C. S. warranted Mule Mill Saws.
do. do. Mill and Gang Saws.
do. do. Cross-cut and Tenon Saws.
do. do. and extra C. S. warranted Pit Saws.
do. do. do. do. Spring, Hand, Panel, and
Rip Saws.
C. S. and extra C. S. warranted Billet, or Woodcutters'
Webs of superior quality and make, at low prices.
C. S. Grafting Saws, C. S. Compass or Lock Saws.
Butchers' Bow Saws, extra C. S. warranted; blades extra
tempered—really a very superior article.
Best C. S. Turning and Felloe Webs, bevelled backs, 6 to 36
inches.
Best C. S. Keyhole or Fret Saw Blades.
Superior cast steel Chain Knives.
American Star, C. S. and extra C. S. warranted Taper Saw
Files.
Also, warranted Pit and Frame Saw Files.
Also, warranted Flat and Round Bastard and Mill Saw Files.
The preceding of his own saws and approved make, of
cast steel imported from Wm. Jessup & Sons, and other cele-
brated manufacturers in Sheffield.
Also, received by late arrivals, invoices of C. S. blued
and brass-backed Saws, and C. S. and G. S. Hand and Panel Saws.
Wickensley Grindstones, from 10 to 70 inches diameter, im-
ported expressly for manufacturers of surgical instruments,
cutlery, &c.
English Saw Screws, Bright cotter-eyed Vices.
English Bastard and Mill Files.
Saws and Files promptly made to order, and old Files recut.
2-19

ENGINEERING.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED
to furnish specifications, estimates, plans in general
and detail, of steamships, steamboats, propellers, high and
low-pressure engines, boilers, and machinery of every de-
scription. Broker in steam-vessels, machinery, boilers, &c.
General Agent for ASHROFT'S Steam Gauging Apparatus,
Noyes' Metallic Self-adjusting Conical Packing, Faber's Mag-
netic Water Gauge; Roebbling's Patent Wire Rope for hoisting
and steering purposes, &c., &c. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, 64 Broadway. 2-16

IRON AND STEEL.—SANDERSON BROTHERS & CO.
Sheffield, warranted Cast Steel.
New-York, E. F. Sanderson, 16 Cliff street.
Boston, J. B. Balf, 31 Doane street.
Philadelphia, E. Frith, 43 Commerce street.
New-Orleans, A. Robb, 24 Bank Place. 2-43

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, BLOWERS, GRATES,
&c., of all sizes, new and second-hand, constantly on
hand. Also, Steam-Pressure Gauges, of all sizes and different
kinds, and Water Gauges, at D. GRIFFIN & CO.'S, No. 47 Dey
street. D. Griffin & Co.'s Patent Fuel-saving Apparatus.
They are also prepared to set Steam Boilers and build Hot Air
Furnaces on a plan which will reduce the amount of fuel 25 to
35 per cent. from any other now in use, and obviating the
necessity of the high chimneys deemed requisite in the old
mode. Rights for setting boilers and building furnaces also
for sale by D. GRIFFIN & CO., No. 47 Dey street, New-York.
2-14

LEATHER HOSE FOR THE CROTON WATER, FIRE EN-
gines, Ships, Steamboats, Factories, &c. Suction Hose,
Fire Buckets, Leather, Copper, and Brass Pipes, Couplings,
Copper and Tinned Rivets, always on hand and for sale by
JOHN H. BOWIE & CO. Hose Manufacturers.
1-20 25 Ferry street, New-York.

FRENCH BURR, ESOPUS AND COLOGNE MILL-STONES,
Mill Irons and Machinery of every description, at the
Columbian Foundry, 45 Duane street. 1-23

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS
chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber
Hose, Lead Pipe, &c. R. L. ALLEN,
2-17 159 and 161 Water street, New-York.

DOUBLE-ACTING LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, CISTERN
and Well Pumps, Ship and Fire Engines, Copper-riveted
Hose of all sizes, Hose Couplings, Cast Iron Mountings, &c.
These Pumps, from their construction, and little liability to
disorder, are well calculated for factories, mines, railroad
water-stations, breweries, tan works, steamboats, water
boats, family purposes, hot liquids, &c. I also manufacture
to order Village Fire Engines, with Double-acting Lift and
Force Pump, light, easily handled, and worked by few men.
The same pumps may be arranged as a stationary Engine, or
to supply other Engines. Purchasers are invited to call and
examine. The Cistern and Force Pumps are so arranged that
they will not freeze if placed outdoors. They are made of cast
iron or steel. 2-21 G. B. FARNHAM, 34 Cliff street.

SODA-WATER APPARATUS.—WILLIAM GEE, MACHIN-
ist and Brass Finisher, also, manufacturer of the Pre-
mium Self-acting Generators and Boiling Machines, at the
Soda-Water Apparatus Manufactory, No. 30 Fulton street, 3d
floor, New-York.
Drainage Tubes, Bottle Moulds, Generators,
Coolers in Tanks, Force Pumps, Model Making,
Copper Mountings, Gasometers, &c.
Jobbing done at the shortest notice. 2-18

NEW-YORK MARBLED IRON WORKS.

OFFICE, No. 413 BROADWAY.
(Corner of Liepenard street.)

Manufactory, corner of 6th Avenue and Forty-seventh street.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF MAR-
bled Iron Mantels, Table Tops, Columns, Pilasters,
Clock Cases, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., representing the choicest
varieties of Marble. Also, Window Lintels, Sills, Balconies,
and other castings for buildings of every description.
The above Company beg leave to call the attention of Archi-
tects, Builders, and the public generally, to their assortment
of MARBLED CAST IRON MANTELS, and other articles, which
they are now manufacturing on the most enlarged scale; the
beauty and design of which, and their exquisite finish, have
never been equalled, and cannot be excelled. Their exact
imitations of the finest varieties of Marble, such as Egyptian,
Sienna, Brocatelle, Verd, &c., has elicited the unqualified
commendation of connoisseurs in Marbles, and established
their popularity with the public.

Some of the advantages of this discovery consist in its
capability of withstanding a high heat, of resisting acids
and oils, which stain and deface Marbles, and their cheap-
ness, (being about one third the cost,) in comparison with all
other kinds of Mantels; also the advantage of being packed
and sent with safety to any part of the country.

The Marble department is under the superintendence of
Mr. E. DEEMING, who first introduced this invaluable discovery
to the public, and demonstrated its practical utility and
application to metals and other substances. Address orders
and communications to CHARLES CROSBY, Secretary.

NICOLAY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF ARTIFICIAL
Arms and Legs, Surgical Orthopedical Machines, Instru-
ments, Trusses, Bandages, &c., 425 Broadway, second floor. 1-20

MANUFACTURES.

HUNT & SCOTT, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILROAD
and Surveying Instruments, 83 Fulton street, (corner
of Cliff) New-York. All kinds of instruments repaired and
adjusted on moderate terms. Instruments delivered and sent
for. 1-13

BROADWAY WIRE WORKS.—WINTERBURN & SILK-
WORTH, 420 Broadway, New-York, Manufacturers of
Bird Cages of every pattern and quality; Safes, Wire-Fencing,
Flower-Stands and Trainers, Wire Show-Frames, Refrigerat-
ors, Sieves, Riddles, and Screens; and also Wire Cloths of
every gauge, which they offer to the public at liberal prices,
and guarantee them as superior quality and make. The great
success they have met with in their business leads them to
believe that their efforts to please are appreciated. 2-18

THE NEW-YORK SCALEMAKERS' CO. MANUFACTURE
every description of Railroad, Warehouse, Floor and
Portable Platform, Coal and Hay, Bank, Druggists', and Gro-
cers' Scales, Patent Balances, Store Trucks, Fire-proof Safes,
Cash Boxes, &c., &c. Weights graduated to foreign standards.
Every scale made by them is correct from work connected
with it, and is warranted not liable to get out of order. Depot at GEORGE G. SHEPPARD'S,
187 Water street, where every description of scales may be
obtained, and all orders promptly attended to.
Manufactory, 125 Amos street, C. N. FARR. Scales repaired
and regulated at short notice. 2-11

THE "COMPOSITE IRON RAILING," MADE BY THE
Atlantic Railing Works, combines great beauty, strength,
and cheapness. It is a wrought iron framework connected
by ornamental cast iron ties, melted on and around the struc-
ture itself. It may be made light and graceful like the wire
railing, or heavy and solid like the cast iron. Railings for
steps, stairs, balconies, &c., are also made of cast iron and
steel, &c., for sale by GEORGE FOSTER, 338 Broadway, cor-
ner of Walker street, who is the only one authorized to sell
this description of railing. 2-15

STAIRS, STAIRS—STAIR HAND-RAILING, THAT IN-
tricate but beautiful branch of Carpentry, now worked and
moulded by machinery (no pitch-board or pattern of any kind
wanted) to suit any kind of stairs, circular or elliptical, in an
accurate and unerring manner, and for passenger and ele-
gant, far surpassing hand labor and at half the cost. Also,
Church Pew Scrolls, Pew Capping, plain and fancy Stair
Brackets, Newels and Balusters, of modern and antique pat-
tern, at 123 Grand street, New-York. Orders sent to 123
Grand street, three doors east of Broadway, from any part of
the world, for any description of Stair Hand-railling, will be
attended to in an incomparable manner, and with accuracy
and dispatch, and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. 2-12

PORTABLE FORGES.—REMOVAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER,
successor of E. Flagler, and sole manufacturer of Queen's
Patent portable Forge and Bellows, respectfully gives notice
that he has removed his depot for the sale of said Forges to
No. 210 Water street, (directly opposite his old location,) where,
by the long-attested superiority of this portable Forge
over all others for the use of blacksmiths, machinists, jewellers,
dentists, cooperists, shipwrights, quakers, public works, &c.,
he hopes to retain a continuance of past patronage.
FREDERICK P. FLAGLER, No. 210 Water street. 2-23

RANGES AND HEATERS.—I AM NOW PREPARED
to supply those in want of a Cooking Range with one that
is not only economical, but combines more conveniences for
boiling, baking, &c., than any other in use. Apply to the Etna
Heater, for warming houses of any size. Apply to
A. McPHERSON, No. 233 1/2 Water street. 2-40

SOLOMON S. REILLY, CAMPBELL AND LAMP MANU-
facturer, 127 Bedford street, corner of Leight, 61 Carmine
street, corner of Bedford; 107 Greenwich street, corner of
Courtland; 216 Canal street, near Hudson. Campbell Distil-
lery, corner of Ninth Avenue and Gansevoort street. Solar
Lamps, Grandioles, Chandeliers, Brackets, Candelabras; Lamps
for Oil, Camphene, and Burning Fluid; pure Sperm, Solar, and
Lard Oil; Camphene and Burning Fluid, Alcohol, Spirits of
Turpentine, at wholesale and retail. Orders by post or other-
wise promptly attended to. 2-10

NEW-YORK BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 17 PLATT STREET, NEW-YORK.
GRAIN BAGS, HAM BAGS, COFFEE BAGS, SALT BAGS,
BUCKWHEAT MEAL BAGS, SHOT BAGS, FARMERS'
AND MILLERS' BAGS, GUANO BAGS
Also, BAGS FOR HOMMONY, GRAHAM FLOUR, OAT-
MEAL, WHITE WHEAT FLOUR; in fact, all descriptions of
Flour and Meal Bags made up, and Printed, if required, with
great care and dispatch.
The Proprietor would impress upon all parties in the habit
of using Bags of any description, that they can be furnished
at the Patent Sewing Machine's Depot, better made, at lower
prices, and with greater expedition than they can be obtained
in any other way. 2-16

DANIEL D. WINANT, SUCCESSOR TO D. PENN, MIL-
lard Table maker, No. 73 Gold street, between Beekman
and Spruce, New-York. Every thing in the line furnished at
10 per cent. less than any other establishment in the city.
Tables, balls, maces, cues, cloths, by the piece or yard; Gibb's
adhesive cue wax; silk and worsted pockets; fringes; French
and American patent cue points; cord, pool boards, &c.
In short, every thing in the line always to be had.
Spanish plan. Orders by letter, for new articles or for
repairs, attended to as promptly as if given in person. 2-21

MILLER'S PATENT IRON STAIR,

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON RAILING,

GRATING, SHUTTER, DOOR, BEDSTEAD, AND
Iron Picket Fence Manufactory,

26 West Broadway, New-York,
Near the Hudson River Railroad Depot. 1-11

WIRE CLOTH AND SIEVES.—THOMAS C. MOORE, NO.
103 Beekman street, New-York, manufacturer of Brass,
Copper, and Iron Wire Cloth, Sieves, Sifts, Bird Cages, Super-
fine Bolting Wire, Coal, Sand, and Grain Screens, Painted
Wire Window Blinds, Locomotive, Brush, and Strainer Wire,
Ornamental Wire Fence, Bording, &c., for Gardeners, &c. 2-16

EVANS & MILLWARD, 80 DUANE STREET, NEW-YORK,
manufacturers of papier mache goods, and ornamental
J. panners of all kinds of metallic ware, patent enamelled
glass paintings for fancy stores, beautifully inlaid with pearl
papier mache, panels for ships, steamboats, and piano fortes,
piano plates, do. music stools, mantels, summer pieces, clocks,
tables, &c., &c. Ladies' fancy articles of every description,
and ladies learning the art supplied with materials of all
kinds. Portmanteaux, sgar cases, card cases, &c., supplied to
the trade. This establishment is the largest of its kind in the
Union, and work can be produced in it equal to any from the
European markets, either as regards beauty of tints or excel-
lency of pattern and design. The specimens from this estab-
lishment, which were exhibited at the late Fair of the Ameri-
can Line, were rewarded with a Gold and also a Silver
Medal, and they were pronounced to be the most superior
work of the kind ever produced in this country. 2-15

FISH HOOKS AND FISHING TACKLE, NEEDLES, &c.—
HENRY WILLIHER, Manufacturer and Importer of
Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing-tackle, consisting of Limerick
and Kirby salmon, trout, bass, pike, perch and other Hooks;
Salmon and Trout Files; Cork and Wood Floats; Flax
Twisted and Plaited Silk, Chinese Grass Hair, and Cable-laid
Lines; Bowed, Swivel, Hollow, and Plain Sinkers; Flax and
Silk Lines ready for use; Silk-worm Gut; Snells; Double-
Twile, and Single Gut Leaders; Spoon Bait; Squids; Multi-
plying and Plain Reels, Nets, Artificial Fish; Walking-cane
and other Rods; Lolley's and Chambers' Sail Needles; Pack
and Willsher's superior Sharps and Between Needles; &c.
Cheap for cash, in lots to suit purchasers, at No. 9 Cedar street,
New-York. N. B.—Orders per mail or otherwise promptly at-
tended to. 2-24

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—TO SOUTHERN AND WEST-
ern Merchants.—The subscriber would invite the attention
of merchants and others to his extensive stock of Vulcanized
Metallic Rubber Goods, consisting in part of—
Coats, Horse Covers, Life Preservers,
Cloaks, Carriage Cloths, Toys,
Caps, Hospital Sheetings, Doll Heads,
Sou'westers, Steam Packing, Air Balls,
Pantaloon, Machine Belting, Gloves,
Overalls, Breast Pumps, Mittens,
Leggins, Nipples Shields, Navy Bags,
Wading Boots, Nursing Bottles, Air Belows,
Fishing do. Piano Covers, Air Belts, &c., &c.
Buyers will find it greatly to their interest to purchase from
first hands, and not pay two or three profits. The above are
the first quality—were warranted to stand any climate, and
are offered for sale at low prices, for cash or approved paper, by
D. HODGMAN, New-York India Rubber Warehouse, No. 37
Maiden Lane, (first corner from Broadway,) and 59 Nassau
street. Factory, Tuckahoe, Westchester county, N. Y. 2-14

OLIVER, WIRE WORKER, NO. 25 FULTON STREET,
corner of Water, up stairs.—Yove Wire of every de-
scription, Sieves and Riddles; coal and gravel Screens,
and Wire Work of all kinds. Also, the most ingenious patent
self-setting, revolving Rat-trap in the world. Locomotive spark
Wire, &c. N. B.—Agricultural implement manufacturers sup-
plying the first quality of wire at the shortest notice, and as low as
any factory in the Union. 2-24

AXES AND HATCHETS.—MADE BY COLLINS & CO.
Hartford, the only genuine Collins' Axes. An extensive
and constant supply of all the various patterns and sizes of
these superior Goods.
Also, Adzes, California Picks, and other edged tools, suited
to this and foreign markets, for sale on favorable terms to the
trade, by the manufacturers, at their warehouse in this city
212 Water street. 1-23 COLLINS & CO.

CHRISTIAN DIETRICH, IMPORTER AND MANUFAC-
turer of German Fancy Baskets. Also, Manufacturer of
Cane and Willow ware, 33 Maiden Lane, New-York. Rattan
Chairs, Baskets, &c., repaired. 6-18

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL SURGERY WITHOUT THE KNIFE.—SAMUEL
GILBERT, M. D., after a long and extensive experience
in Memphis, Tennessee, and more recently in New-Orleans,
has removed to New-York, and taken rooms at 483 Broadway,
where he invites patients to call and test his skill in the res-
toration of the following diseases, many of which are deemed
incurable by his brethren of the faculty, without instruments
of any kind, viz:

1. Ulcers and Tumors, called cancerous.
2. Scrofula in all its forms.
3. White Swellings, and Chronic Diseases of the Joints.
4. Tumors, Wens, Carbuncles, Tetters, Scald Head, and all Eruptions on the Skin.
5. Chronic Diseases of the Eyes, &c.
6. Female Diseases, of however long standing.

DR. GILBERT invites Physicians to send patients they deem
incurable, and witness for themselves the power of his new
remedies. Office hours, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. 1-17

THE PURITY AND WHITENESS OF SKIN WHICH THE
use of Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap produces is sur-
passingly beautiful. Not a vestige of tan, freckles, sallowness,
sunburn, pimples, roughness, roughness, chaps, chafes, or
other cutaneous disfigurements can be seen upon the skin
which is frequently washed with this marvellous compound.
The purest alabaster could scarcely rival in whiteness, smooth-
ness and transparency the complexion which has been beauti-
fied by this delicious soap. It is, moreover, delicious for
shaving. Gouraud's Hair Restorative, or Circassian Glee,
not only possesses the wonderful power of imparting to wiry
hair a rich silkiness and superb gloss, but it also restores the
hair to places whence it has fallen off. Trial Bottles, 25 cents
each. Gouraud's Liquid Rouge gives to pale lips and cheeks a
rosiness so permanent that it cannot be removed by the most
violent rubbing. Gouraud's Poudre Subtile is warranted to
uproot hair from low forehead or any part of the body. Gou-
raud's Liquid Hair Dye will instantaneously change red, gray
or white hair to a beautiful brown or black, without staining
the skin. Gouraud's Lily White is much prized by ladies for
flushed, rough skins.

Caution.—The genuine preparations of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD
are only to be had at 67 Walker street, first store from (not in)
Broadway.

AGENTS.—T. R. Callender, 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; Bates,
129 Washington-st., Boston; Green, Worcester; Guild, Bangor;
W. D. Robinson, Portland, Me.; G. Fargue, 35 St. Charles-st.,
New-Orleans; E. H. Hazen, 40 4th-st., Louisville; Couss, De-
troit, Mich.; Carleton & Co., Lowell; Yale, Bristol; Albert
Perry, Manchester; Isaac Post, Rochester; Robert Cameron,
Bridgeport, Ct.; McKarry & Buck, Hartford; George Greig,
Baltimore; S. B. Crocker, M. D., Cashmere, Ala.; and
Dealers throughout the Union.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms for cash. Small orders
executed by Mail and Expresses. 2-14

EYE-SIGHT.—E. S. FRANKS, SPECTACLE-MAKER, 53 Bowery, (third door from the Bowery Theatre), Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital and Eye Infirmary, adjusts his Improved Spectacles to Weak Sight with unerring accuracy, at a low price, and changes them without further charge, if not approved of. References: Drs. Dubois, Wilkes, and Halstead, Surgeons to the New-York Eye Infirmary; Drs. Stephenson and Rogers, Surgeons to the New-York Eye Hospital; Dr. Halstead and Bulky, Physicians to the New-York Hospital; Dr. Wood, late President of the New-York Academy of Medicine; Dr. Darling, Anatomical Demonstrator at the New-York University Medical College; Dr. Mott, Dr. Wallace, and Dr. Dixon, Editor of the Scalpel. 2-24

THE EAR.—A. S. HEATH, M. D. AURIST AND OCU-
list, devotes his attention, from 10 to 2, to the treatment of deafness, discharges from the ear, noises in the head, sore throats, and all diseases producing deafness or blindness, of which scrofula ranks first. Office, 40 Howard street, first door east of Broadway. 1-19

GREAT DISCOVERY.—DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS cured at 50 Prince street.—Deafness, noise in and discharge from the ear, cured in a short time, without risk or pain; also, partial and total blindness cured, and near, weak, and imperfect sight restored. The number and nature of the cures effected in the very worst kinds of deafness and blindness, by Dr. LUTENER's newly-discovered treatment, is entirely unprecedented. Office, 50 Prince street, second house east of Broadway. Hours from 10 till 4. All letters must be prepaid, and contain \$1 fee, to insure attention. 2-10

THE DAY OF STARTLING DISCOVERIES HAS LONG passed away. The time has been when a person professing to eradicate disease, inherent in the system, would be a subject of persecution and ignominy. When, therefore, we announce that the celebrated Dr. BROWN, of 147 Grand street, of this city, actually performs this miracle, we do not expect to draw largely upon the credulity of our readers. Should this brief article meet the eye of any one languishing in pain, or patiently submitting to evils which they deem to be incurable, let them take courage again, for as surely as effect follows cause, so surely can they be relieved and radically cured by application to our friend Dr. BROWN. 6-18 His office is at 147 Grand street.

DYE-STUFFS, DYE-WOODS, ACIDS, &c.—WILLIAM PARTRIDGE & SON, No. 27 Cliff street, offer for sale, Lac Dye—50 cases; 40 bbls. the ground. Safflowers—15 bales Argois—200,000 lbs. Sugar of Lead—50,000 lbs. brown. Sugar of Lead—15,000 lbs. white. Copperas—50,000 lbs. Outbest—prime quality. Orchi—French, English, and American. Alum—500 bbls. crude and ground. Wood—10 tons. Terra Japonica—50 tons. Cutch—10 tons. Fuller's Earth—50 tons. Manganese—20 tons. And a full supply of all the above. 2-30

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!—THOUSANDS WHO ARE suffering with this distressing complaint are not aware there is a radical cure; yet it is so, and is to be had of the Proprietor only, No. 74 Fulton street, at 50 cents a bottle. It is a German medicine, entirely vegetable, and perfectly harmless, yet certain in its effects on the system. It will also cure diarrhoea and dysentery in an incredibly short space of time, and any kind of colic in a moment. The following real certificates, among many gratuitously tendered, can be seen at my office, No. 74 Fulton street. CHARLES BRAEUTIGAM.

I take pleasure in certifying to the efficiency of your Health Succedaneum in restoring the system to a healthy condition after it becomes debilitated, and consider it one of the best remedies for the cure of dyspepsia now extant. I have tried it in my family with the most satisfactory results, and do most cheerfully recommend its use in cases of dyspepsia or general debility of the system. Y. B. POSEY, April 4, 1852. No. 2 West Forty-third street.

I certify, with much pleasure, that Mr. Charles Braeutigam's Health Succedaneum has relieved my wife from a severe attack of indigestion, from which she had suffered for some time, and recommended it in preference to any other remedy with which I am acquainted. F. J. K. MAYER, New-York, May 28, 1852. No. 138 Pearl street.

N. B.—To let, several farms at Deal, Ocean Township, Monmouth County, N. J. One of 76 acres, mostly cultivated; one of 146 acres, principally woods. 2-11

BIGELOW'S ALTERNATIVE, A CERTAIN CURE FOR dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, and all summer complaints.—GEORGE W. BLECKER, Proprietor, 95 Broadway, New-York.

I have used "Bigelow's Alternative" in my family, and have never found it to fail, when all other remedies administered by and under the supervision of physicians have proved ineffectual. I think it a perfect corrective for dysentery and bowel complaints. GEO. W. BEEBEE, 47 Wall street.

UTICA, April 15, 1852. We can add our testimony to that of others of its great efficacy in our own case, when prostrated to an alarming degree by bowel disease. It was the only medicine that gave relief, and one now always kept in the family. EDITOR N. Y. BAPTIST REGISTER. 2-21

HYDROPATHIC AND HYGIENE INSTITUTE, No. 15 Laight street.—This establishment having been enlarged by the addition of the double house adjoining, can now accommodate about one hundred persons. Special department for the mechanical and surgical treatment of female diseases. R. D. TRALL, Proprietor, Dr. L. L. HOSFORD, Assistant. 2-18

STAMPEDE MIXTURE, FOR THE CURE OF FEVER AND ague, and Chagres Fever.—This medicine is purely vegetable, and is prepared by Dr. Edward Blecker, of this city. It has never been known to fail to perfect a cure, when used according to directions which accompany the bottle. Hundreds of satisfactory certificates from persons of the highest respectability can be produced, when desired by applicants. Depot, No. 93 Broadway, Room No. 2, second floor, and sold by druggists generally. 2-21

THROUGH BY EXPRESS!—THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT has been used quite extensively in the stables of Adams & Co.'s Great Southern, Eastern, and Western Express, for curing galls, chafes, scratches, sprains, and bruises, and has proved very effectual. Many of them have also used it on themselves and their families, and they all speak of its healing and remedial qualities in the highest terms. One of our hostlers got kicked, and badly cut and bruised his knee; as usual, the MUSTANG LINIMENT was resorted to, and the soreness and lameness was soon removed, and it was perfectly well in three days. We have no hesitation in recommending it as a valuable preparation, to be used externally on man or beast. J. J. DUNNING, Foreman of Adams & Co.'s Express Stable, New-York.

We take great pleasure in commending the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to all our friends and customers, as the best article we have ever used for aches, sprains, or galls in horses. We have used it extensively, and always effectually. Some of our men have been cured for severe bruises and sores, as well as rheumatic pains, and they all say it acts like magic. We can only say that we have entirely abandoned the use of every other ointment.—J. M. HEWITT, Foreman of Adams Express Co., 10 Wall street; Harnden's Express, 74 Broadway; Fulton, Virgil & Co., 16 Wall street; Wells, Fargo & Co., 16 Wall street.—Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New-York; and St. Louis, Mo. 2-18 A. G. BRAGG & CO. Proprietors.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE YET DISCOV-
ered.—Sargent & Co.'s Celebrated American Chancera-
gogue, or Health Restorative Compound, has made actual
cures in some of the most severe cases of dyspepsia, fever and
ague, liver complaints, bilious complaints, loss of appetite,
indigestion, and in fact all diseases arising from inaction of
the liver, or impurities of the blood. Many of these cases are
of long standing, which we will prove by certificates at our
office. We will warrant it to any person who will give it a fair
trial. Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. M. Hayes, 175 Fulton street;
Thomas J. Hayes, 146 Atlantic street; Boswell & Livingston,
Williamsburgh, corner Grand and Fourth streets; J. W.
Smith, Hempstead, L. I. 2-19 SARGENT & CO., Proprietors, 31 Old Slip, N. Y.

PAINTS, DRUGS, AND PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL
KINDS.—D. SARFATY, Commission Merchant, General
Importer, and Dealer in Paints, Drugs, &c., No. 176 Water
street, (near Burling Slip.) Constantly on hand and for sale
low:

Paris green, dry and in oil,	Dalley's Salve,
Chrome Yellow, do. do.	R. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Chrome Green, do. do.	Old Jacob Townsend's do.
Verdigris, do. do.	White Wax, in casks,
Prussian Blue, do. do.	Adamantine Candles,
White Lead, do. do.	Varnish of all kinds,
Ultramarine Blue, do. do.	Fire Proof Paints,
Putty, in bulk and binders,	Indigo, &c., &c.

The subscriber, having the exclusive agency of several large
manufacturing establishments of paints, colors, &c., and for
the sale of many of the most popular medicines manufactured
in the United States, desires to buy or grow of inducements
and on more liberal terms than any other house of the kind
in this or any other city. An examination of his stock is re-
spectfully solicited. 2-20

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Wall street, Room 13.

Sec. 1. Surveying and Engineering.—Surveying and levelling
of land, railroad lines, and canals, designs and drawings of
topographical maps, building of bridges, machinery of every
kind, and the conduct of the same.

Sec. 2. Architecture.—Design and drawing of plans for
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maps, examining of mines and minerals, and the estimation
of the same.

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and architecture objects, perspective views of engines and
steamboats, &c., will be accepted for lithography.
Scenery taken from nature. 1-11

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Parisian goods, combs, brushes, perfumery, &c. French
silk guards, portholes, wax beads, hair pins, jet pins, gilt
and jet bracelets, breast, scarf, and shawl pins. 36 John street,
(up stairs), New-York. 1-17

JAS. S. BRADLEY & CO., GILDERS AND PICTURE FRAME
Makers, Agents for the sale of gilt, silver, and
Plate Looking Glasses, &c., 138 William street, corner of Ann
street, New-York. N. B.—Merchants' orders for cards prompt-
ly attended to. 1-21

FRISARD PERE ET FILS CHAMPAGNE.—The under-
signed respectfully requests the attention of dealers and the
public generally to the superior merits of this Wine, which
he is now introducing in this market. With a view to establish-
ing a reputation in this country equal to that enjoyed by them
in Europe, the proprietors, Messrs. FRISARD PERE ET FILS,
Guarantee that the Wines shall be of uniform quality, and
equal to the best now in vogue. An invoice is now landing
from ship John Spear, from Havre.

WILLIAM W. HINCKEN, 11 Old Slip,
Sole Agent for the United States. 2-21

ANOLIAN PIANO FORTES, AT NO. 441 BROADWAY.—
A large assortment of Pianos from the celebrated house
of Mallet, Davis & Co., Boston; also the well-known Instru-
ments of A. W. Leitch & Co., with a full supply of new and
second-hand Pianos, of various makers, for sale at very low
prices. Pianos to let. 1-22 LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

NINE OLD BRANDIES, CHOICE WINES OF ALL DE-
scriptions, Pure Holland Gin, Superior Old Jamaica
and St. Croix Rum, Scotch Ale, London Porter, with a general
assortment of all articles connected with the liquor trade, for
sale at the extensive vaults of John J. Staff, corner of Broad-
way and Anthony street. This stock of Wines and Liquors
has been selected with great care, especially for family use,
and the trade of our first-class hotels. Those who deal with
Mr. Staff will find him an honorable and an accommodating
tradesman. 1-17

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BRIDGEWATER PAINT, MANUFACTURED BY THE
Bridgewater Paint Manufacturing Company, New-Jer-
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which they offer to the public as the best article known for
roofs, decks and bottoms of steamers and other vessels, also
oil brick and wood-work generally; and from its spark
and tender-proof qualities, they can safely recommend it as the
best and most perfect protection for railroad and other bridges,
cars, depot buildings, &c. The strongest testimonials of
the virtues of this article from officers of the army, superin-
tendents of railroads, insurance companies, captains of ves-
sels, painters, &c., may be seen, together with specimens on
tin, wood, canvas, &c., at the depot of the Company. For
sale, dry, in packages of 500 lbs. and upwards, and in oil, in
kegs of 25, 50, and 100 lbs., by

R. ROBERT, General Agent,
125 Pearl, and 78 Beaver street. 1-22

PROVISIONS.

WHOLESALE FISH STORE.—500 BBL. SALMON, 2000
bbls. Mackerel, first quality, 3000 Small Packages
Mackerel, 200 bbls. New Shad, 500 bbls. Shad, 1000 bbls. New
Herring, 300 bbls. New Herring, 1000 quintals New-Dried Cod
fish, 500 Jars New Anchovies, 500 Kegs New Dutch Herring,
2000 Boxes New Smoked Herring, 3000 lbs. New Smoked Sal-
mon, 500 Kds New Smoked Salmon, 500 Kegs New Smoked Hor-
sesh, Sword-Fish, Blue-Fish, Pickled Cod, Haddock, Halibut,
White-Fish, Sturgeon, Trout, Dun-Fish, &c.
For sale by NELSON WELLS & CO.,
31 Day street, between Washington and West,
May 18th, 1852. 1-23 NELSON WELLS. S. H. WOOD.

VAN NORDEN'S,

DEALERS IN BUTTER, CHEESE, AND LARD, ARE CON-
stantly receiving large supplies of the above, which will be
sold at the very lowest market prices. Goods and Western
Butter, in tubs and firkins, Cheese in casks and boxes, Lard
in barrels, tubs and kegs. For sale at
1-24 VAN NORDEN'S, 167 West street, New-York.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, DRUGGISTS, AND OTH-
ers.—Mustard.—WITHINGTON & WILDE's Celebrated
Premium Mustard. First premium, American Institute, 1847-
1852. Put up expressly for the Southern and Western Markets,
in kegs, cans, tins, and bottles, &c. This Mustard is manu-
factured from the best English and Trieste seed, and needs
no other recommendation than the extensive sale it has met
with for the past number of years, and being used by the
United States Army, and many of the Hospitals in the Uni-
ted States. Liberal discount made to cash purchasers. For
sale by WITHINGTON & WILDE, office of L. I. Mustard and
Spice Mills, 7 Dutch street, New-York, opposite the City
& Co.'s Soap Factory. Also for sale, Coffees, Spices of all
kinds, Cocoa, Salsaparilla, Indigo, Rice Flour, &c., pertaining to
the trade. 1-18

REAL ESTATE.

S. F. COGSWELL, REAL ESTATE BROKER, 337 AND 339
Broadway, has removed to the white marble store,
Fulton street, Brooklyn, is prepared to give his per-
sonal attention to sales of Houses and Lands in the cities of
New-York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh, and vicinity. Pro-
prietors of houses and vacant lots, residing in the Country,
who are not able to collect their rents except at very great
inconvenience, or to dispose of their property, will find it to
their advantage to call on the subscriber, who
refers to the following gentlemen for testimonials:
Hon. FRANCIS B. STAYLER, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn.
Hon. CONKLIN BRUSH, Pres. Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn. 1-26

JAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER.—BY JAMES M. MIL-
ler—Store No. 81 Maiden Lane.—James M. Miller will give
his personal attention to Sales of Real Estate at the Mer-
chants' Exchange, and to sales of Household Furniture at the
Auction of families; also his personal attention to the sale
of Cattle. 1-15

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—THE SUB-
scriber would respectfully inform his friends and former
patrons that he has removed from his old stand, 74 Fulton
street, to 395 Broadway, where he has a spacious store, well
stocked with every thing desirable in the way of watches,
jewelry, &c., diamonds, pins, rings, chains, both for ladies and
gentlemen, of the richest patterns. Notwithstanding I have re-
moved to Broadway, I intend to sell at my former low prices.
2-14 LEVI SCHRIENER, 395 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—A. BININGER & CO. (FORMERLY 141
Fulton street, Brooklyn, is prepared to give his per-
sonal attention to sales of Houses and Lands in the cities of
New-York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh, and vicinity. Pro-
prietors of houses and vacant lots, residing in the Country,
who are not able to collect their rents except at very great
inconvenience, or to dispose of their property, will find it to
their advantage to call on the subscriber, who
refers to the following gentlemen for testimonials:
Hon. FRANCIS B. STAYLER, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn.
Hon. CONKLIN BRUSH, Pres. Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn. 1-26

REMOVAL.—KIMBALL & BEESLEY HAVE REMOVED
their Boot and Shoe Store from 257 to 325 Broadway—
St. Nicholas Hotel—where they have constantly on hand a
general assortment of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes,
of every variety. 2-5

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DOORS, SASHES, SASH DOORS, AND BLINDS.—THE
subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assort-
ment of the best kiln-dried Door Sashes, Sash Doors, outside and
inside, of 1790, 1815, 1835 to 1852, in U. S. Bonded Warehouses, Hen-
nessy, Otard, Maett, and Pinet's, &c. Choicest Havana Segars;
Cress & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, &c., &c.; as well as every
other article in their line of business. 2-16

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS.—F. W. TUXBURY, No. 15
Burling Slip, between Water and Front streets, Wholesale
and Retail Dealer in the above articles, would invite the at-
tention of builders, shippers, and the trade generally, to his
large and general assortment of Kiln-dried Doors, Sashes,
and Blinds, manufactured of good stock, and in the best man-
ner. Glazed Sash Doors, Glazed Sashes, on hand or glazed to
order, all of which are offered for sale at reasonable prices.
F. W. T. in connection with extensive manufacturers enables
him to fill orders at short notice. 1-18

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WILLARD FELT, No. 191 PEARL STREET, (NEAR MAI-
den Lane), Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Im-
porter and Dealer in Paper and Stationery of every descrip-
tion. Particular attention paid to orders. 1-16

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—FRANCIS & LOU-
TREL, No. 77 Maiden Lane, sell all articles in their line at
low prices, at retail, or by the quantity.
Account Books, Copying Presses, 1
Writing Papers, Note Papers,
Envelopes, Bills of Exchange,
Notes, Drafts, Receipts, Memoranda Books,
Hotel Registers, Time Books,
Sets of Books for Societies, Portfolios,
Writing Desks, Gold and Steel Pens,
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Perforated Boards, Tissue Paper,
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Fancy Stationery in great variety.
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Job Printing executed at low rates. Cards, Circulars, Bill
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HOOGLASS, Manufacturers of Blank Books, Importers and
Dealers in Fancy and Staple Stationery of every description.
No. 139 Pearl street and 90 Beaver street, near Wall street,
New-York. Country Merchants supplied at low rates. Partic-
ular and prompt attention given to orders. 1-11

SAFES.

SALAMANDER MARBLE COMPANY.—SILAS C. HER-
RING, Wareroom, 213 Broadway; Manufactory, Hud-
son street, corner Thirtieth street, New-York. Iron Manilla
Table-Tops, Columns, &c., marbleized under the superin-
tendence of the inventors, R. F. & J. P. WILLIAMS. Finan-
cial and General Business Department, J. RUSTON. Spec-
imens may be seen at the Salamander Safe Depot, 128, 127, and
126 Water street, New-York, and corner of Court and Canal
streets, Brooklyn. 2-18

PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME ELEVENTH OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will hereafter be published weekly, and contain 16 large quarto pages, embellished with numerous engravings.

Mr. A. B. ALLEN, so long favorably known as principal editor of the *Monthly Agriculturist*, will be the superintending Editor, and Mr. O. Judd, A. M., distinguished for his scientific and practical attainments, will be his associate. They will be assisted by a highly intelligent corps of agricultural writers, all of whom are either practical farmers, planters, stock-breeders, gardeners, or fruit-growers.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this periodical a STANDARD AGRICULTURAL WORK, which will convey to its readers weekly a large amount of information highly valuable to all interested in the culture of the soil.

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1-15
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water St., N. Y.

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TRYON, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER, NO. 438 Broadway.—W. T. begs to inform the public in general, that he now imports a new style of Visiting and Wedding Cards from Europe, which are entirely different from any others in the city. Specimens can be seen by every arrival. 1-16

MILITARY GOODS.—JAMES H. LENT, SUCCESSOR TO Andrew M. Shiers, 121 Fulton street, between William and Nassau, manufacturer of all kinds of military caps, saddles, saddle-cloths; holsters, bridles, and plumes of all kinds made to order. Military companies about changing their uniforms, or new companies about forming, supplied with samples of the newest patterns, at the shortest notice, from the oldest place of the kind in the city. 2-16

FRISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASE.—F. A. MORRELL, General Undertaker, would inform his friends and the public that he furnishes every thing in the above line at short notice—gives personal attention at funerals; and he assures those who may favor him with a call, that it shall be done with entire satisfaction. N. B. Charges moderate. He invites attention to the Metallic Burial Cases, and expects by a strict attention to business to merit the approval of those who, through affliction, may need his services. Metallic Burial Cases and Wood Coffins, of every quality. Interments procured in all the cemeteries. Office, 67 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. 2-14

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HORSE MARKETS.

AMOS SMITH, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLE, No. 76 East Twenty-fourth street, New-York. 1-27
BULL'S HEAD SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, TWEN-ty-fourth street, West side of Third Avenue, N. Y. A. S. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor. 1-34
FAGAN & GRAHAM, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, cor. of Lexington Ave. and Twenty-fourth street, New York.—F. & G. have at all times on hand the most select stock of Messenger and Abdallah horses, together with good draught horses. Horses at livery by the day, week, and month. 1-38

MISCELLANEOUS.

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DANIEL ADEE, Agent, 107 Fulton-street, N. Y.
WHITE LEAD—PURE AND FULL WEIGHT.—THE UN-derigned, agents for the sale of the long-established Brand of Mordcaid Lewis & Co., of Philadelphia, keep continually on hand a complete assortment of the same, and are prepared to supply the trade on the most favorable terms. The quality branded "pure" is guaranteed to be entirely free from adulteration. The packages also to contain net weight, as heretofore customary, which, at the lowest estimate, is saving to the consumer of at least one-half cent per pound over gross weight. 2-10

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T. W. VAN NORDEN, 189 Water street.

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JOSIAH STICKNEY, Watertown, or
ISAAC STICKNEY, Boston, Mass.
1-18cow*

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Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements. 1-17

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